

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 469.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 12, 1872.

Tuesday, August 6.

Discharged.—Private William H. Thomas, Battery I, Fourth Artillery; Private Henry Seedorf, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery; Private Arthur Kilmartin, Battery L, First Artillery; Private Thomas Perry, Company B, Fourth Infantry; Private George A. Smith, Company K, Ninth Infantry; Sergeant John R. Williams, General Service U. S. Army, and Second Class Private Jerry Shea, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Hogan, First Cavalry, recently appointed, will report in person, on the expiration of the thirty days' delay granted him to procure his outfit, to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to Pacific coast, and then join his regiment.

Wednesday, August 7.

Second Lieutenant Orlando L. Wisting, Twenty-third Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for temporary duty and to accompany the first detachment of recruits going to the Pacific coast, and then join his company.

Discharged.—Recruit John Fahy, General Service U. S. Army; Private Herbert G. Coffin, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry; Private William J. Dunn, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry.

Thursday, August 8.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Omaha, Nebraska, and reported upon arrival there to the commanding general Department of the Platte, the following detachments of recruits: One hundred and fifty from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for assignment to the Thirteenth Infantry; Eighty from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, for assignment to Companies D, E, G, and I, Eighth Infantry.

Upon receipt of this order, Superintendent Edward Gill, of the National Cemetery at Raleigh, North Carolina, will proceed to Salisbury, North Carolina, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Superintendent George W. Harbison, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Raleigh.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry.

On his own application, approved by the regimental commander, First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery, is transferred from Battery G to Battery H of that regiment, and will report for duty accordingly.

Discharged.—Second Class Privates James E. Dennison and Frank S. Downs, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Friday, August 9.

Assigned.—Private Charles Manley, General Service U. S. Army, to the detachment of field music at the U. S. Military Academy.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, in Special Orders No. 164, July 18, 1872, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain George P. Van Wyck, in Special Orders No. 144, July 9, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South is hereby extended thirty days.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Second Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziarc, from Battery F to Battery M; First Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne, from Battery M to Battery F.

Captain Garrick Mallory, First Infantry, acting signal officer, is hereby detailed as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Whipple, Virginia, by Special Orders No. 178, August 3, 1872, from this office.

Saturday, August 10.

Discharged.—Sergeant Frederick M. Clarke, General Service U. S. Army; Private Thomas Kilpatrick, Mounted Service U. S. Army; Second Class Private J. J. Jordan, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army.

The commanding general Department of the Platte will grant an extension of furlough for sixty days, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant Henry C. Williams, Company K, Ninth Infantry, now at Dunlap, Iowa.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 30, July 6, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Edward C. Edgerton, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 93, May 29, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended to December 31, 1872.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Edward C. Edgerton, Fifth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 31, 1872.

Monday, August 12.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain Thomas B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster, will report by letter to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

Superintendent Philetus Sedgwick, National Cemetery at Winchester, is granted leave of absence for thirty days.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers the following-named engineer officers are relieved and assigned as follows: Captain M. B. Adams is relieved from duty with the battalion of engineers at Willett's Point, New York; Second Lieutenant Philip M. Price, Jr., will proceed to Willett's Point, New York, and report to Major H. L. Abbot, commanding, for duty with the battalion of engineers.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 118, July 31, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended thirty days.

The following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, New York: Captain Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Frederick A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers; Captain Alexander Piper, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant James O'Hara, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant George G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery. The engineer officers thus relieved will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers, and the artillery officers will join their batteries.

The following-named officers will report in person, on the 28th instant, to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for assignment to duty, as follows: Captain Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, vice First Lieutenant Mercur, relieved; Captain Alexander M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, vice Captain Lydecker, relieved; First Lieutenant J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery, vice Captain Piper, relieved; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, vice Captain Ernst, relieved; Second Lieutenant David D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, vice Second Lieutenant Pitman, relieved; Second Lieutenant D. S. Denison, Fifth Artillery, vice First Lieutenant O'Hara, relieved; Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, vice First Lieutenant Greenough, relieved; Second Lieutenant Daniel M. Taylor, First Artillery, vice additional Second Lieutenant Willard, relieved.

Assigned.—Second Lieutenant Edward S. Holden, Corps of Engineers, to duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, at West Point, New York, vice First Lieutenant Mahan, relieved.

Discharged.—Private J. B. Thompson, General Service U. S. Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 83, April 8, 1872, from this office, is still further extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Captain Joseph B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 143, June 21, 1872, from this office, is extended six months.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin Alford, Paymaster-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1872.

Circular No. 89.

I. If a soldier after discharge from a three years term has re-enlisted within 30 days, he, at the end of two years (having completed the full term of five years), becomes entitled under the act of 4th August, 1854, (see par. 98, Paymaster's Manual), to the increase provided by that act. He will at the same date become entitled to the "re-enlisted pay" provided in the 8d section of the act of 15th May, 1872.

He will also, on discharge, become entitled from July 1, 1872, to the retained pay due for the fifth year of enlistment under the 2d section of act of May 15, 1872.

For example: On July 5, 1870, a private was discharged from a three years enlistment. On the 25th July, 1870, he re-enlists. On the 25th July, 1872, he became entitled to the \$2 per month under the act of August 4, 1854, and from that date his pay will be \$17 per month.

From 1st July to 24th July, 1872, his pay was \$13 per month, but as he was serving in his fifth year, he will on discharge be entitled to retained pay at the rate of \$3 per month from 1st to 24th July, inclusive.

BENJ. ALFORD, Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

SIGNAL BUREAU.

Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.

The Signal Office is making arrangements for obtaining information interesting to agriculturists. Several new features have recently been introduced by Colonel Myer, among them the appearance of the sunset, which is obtained by means of a convex mirror, the colors and shades being traced with pastels on a plane of glass placed above the mirror. In this manner the appearance and forms of clouds are also noted with correctness and facility. The visitor is interested in miniature representations of clouds and their movements under certain conditions of the atmosphere, the materials employed for this purpose being merely wire and raw cotton.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Alex. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

The Chief of Ordnance announces that officers of Infantry and Artillery will be furnished with the sword authorized to be worn with the new uniform from the nearest Arsenal or Ordnance Depot, at cost price, as soon as they can be manufactured.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Colonel W. H. Emory, Fifth Cavalry, commanding Department of the Gulf, proceeded August 5, to Fort Barrancas, Florida, on public business, accompanied by Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Captain A. W. Allyn, Sixteenth Infantry, at Jackson, Mississippi, was ordered by telegraph August 6 to repair to New Orleans on public business and upon the completion of which to return to his proper station.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Charles King, aide-de-camp, August 1 was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, under special instructions from department headquarters.

Sixteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial met at Jackson, Mississippi, August 13, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Charles Jordan, Sixteenth Infantry. Detail for the court: Colonel Charles H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry; Majors James Simons, surgeon, William H. Johnston, paymaster, U. S. Army; Captains Howard E. Stansbury, Nineteenth Infantry, Thomas E. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, Charles W. Hot-empiller, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Richard Vance, Nineteenth Infantry. Captain Jacob H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq't's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

A General Court-martial met at Fort Shaw, M. T., August 20. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry; Assistant Surgeon C. K. Winne, U. S. Army; Captains Richard Combs, J. M. J. Sanno, First Lieutenants Constant Williams, Daniel Robinson, Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, Seventh Infantry. First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-second Infantry.—During the temporary absence of Colonel D. S. Stanley, in command of the escort for Northern Pacific Railroad survey from the Missouri river to the Yellowstone, Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, will perform the duties of commanding officer of the Middle District.

A letter from Ponca Agency, Dakota Territory, informs us of the death at that place on the evening of August 5, from an attack of dysentery of Captain George H. Cram, Company K. The deceased saw his first military service as captain of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, to which command he was appointed October, 1861. He was subsequently promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy and colonelcy of that regiment and brevetted brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, and elsewhere; he was engaged also at Perryville, Ky., and at Stone River, Tenn., where he commanded his regiment and was again wounded. He was engaged at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge, where he was for the third time wounded. In the Atlantic campaign he commanded his regiment and brigade. He was appointed first lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, October, 1867, and brevetted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. On the 1st of January, 1871, he was assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Fort Shaw, M. T.—Captain L. C. Forsyth, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., Aug. 1 relieved Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Fort Shaw, M. T., D. Q. G., U. S. A., of his duties as district quartermaster and disbursing quartermaster for the posts in Montana. Captain Forsyth returning to Fort Ellis and resuming his duties as quartermaster at that post in addition to those of district and disbursing quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel N. H. Davis, inspector-general U. S. Army, August 5 was ordered to Fort Reynolds, C. T., for the purpose of carrying out the verbal instructions received by him from the department commander.

Hospital Steward J. A. McLaughlin, U. S. Army, has been ordered to the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kansas, reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding officer for duty, and relieving Hospital Steward Henry Brown, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

The chief paymaster of the Department of the Missouri, was ordered August 9 to direct one of the paymasters under his charge to proceed without delay to Fort Gibson, C. N., for the purpose of paying the troops now at that place to the 30th day of June, 1872.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—The General Court-martial convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by S. O. No. 41, c. s., from department headquarters, is ordered to sit without regard to hours until it completes the business now before it, when it will adjourn sine die. Major J. M. Moore, quartermaster U. S. Army, having completed the transfer of his property, funds, etc., as depot quartermaster at this place, to Major John G. Chandler, quartermaster U. S. Army, August 6 was relieved from duty in this department. In relieving Major Moore, the department commander in orders expresses regrets at losing the services of an officer who has so long served with zeal and efficiency under his own immediate observation, and who in every respect merits the confidence and appreciation of those with whom he may be thrown.

Eighth Cavalry.—General Orders No. 15, headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 5, 1872, are to the following effect: "The court of inquiry convened at Fort Union, New Mexico, by virtue of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 54, from these headquarters, of April 4, 1872, to ascertain and report all the facts connected with the matters alleged in circular No. 1, of 1872, from the headquarters Eighth Cavalry, which was issued by Colonel J. I. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry, and which reflected upon the character of an officer of his regiment, all the facts connected with the issuing and revoking the circular, and to give its opinion as to what further proceedings should be had to do justice to all concerned, has upon the evidence adduced and the facts developed, reported as its opinion, 'that the publishing to the Army of individual opinions, either officially or privately, is an arbitrary assumption and abuse of power, and in this case unwarranted by any facts adduced before the court. That it is unauthorized by law, regulations, or precedent, and was issued without proper consideration, and the court further finds that the revoking of said circular was due to the manifest disapproval of the department and district commanders. The court are of the further opinion that circular No. 1 has done great injustice to the officer therein named, and at the same time seriously impaired the reputation of its author, and believe that such further action should be had as the reviewing authority may deem advisable, either by reprimanding in General Orders or otherwise, as will prevent a like recurrence in the future."

"It is believed unnecessary to add anything to the foregoing opinion of the court of inquiry, as the department commander feels sure that Colonel Gregg has long since realized and regretted the commission of an act so unwarranted by law or regulations, and so subversive of the rights of an officer of his command."

"By command of Brigadier-General Pope."

"R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General."

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Leave of absence for ten days, with permission to apply for an extension of five days, was granted Captain Andrew K. Long, commissary subsistence U. S. Army, August 3.

Colonel James V. Bomford, Eighth Infantry, A. A. I. G. of the department, August 5 was directed to inspect the posts and stations of McPherson, North Platte, Sidney Barracks, Fort D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne Depot.

Major J. M. Moore, quartermaster, August 9 was ordered to Cheyenne, W. T., to relieve Captain C. A. Reynolds, A. Q. M., in the duties of Depot Quartermaster at that point.

The Quartermaster's Depot at Salt Lake City is discontinued, and Captain E. D. Baker, A. Q. M., August 7, was ordered to Ogden to take charge of the Depot at that place.

Third Cavalry.—Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymaster, August 6 was ordered via North Platte Station, to pay Company I, Third Cavalry, at Fort McPherson, Neb.

Ninth Infantry.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley, August 7. Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Edwin Pollock, August 6.

Omaha Barracks, Neb.—A General Court-martial met at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, August 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Captain William H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham, Medical Department; First Lieutenants Bishop Aldrich, Eighth Infantry, James Regan, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Second Cavalry. Second Lieutenant John H. Coale, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

In view of the continued cattle stealing on the Texas border, it may be of interest to repeat that a year ago the Department of State, in a letter to our minister, said: "A communication has been addressed to this department by the Secretary of War, transmitting correspondence between General McCook, commanding officer of the sub-district of the Rio Grande, and Mr. T. F. Wilson, the consul at Matamoros, relative to depredations committed upon cattle in Texas by armed parties coming from the Mexican side of the border. It appears from this correspondence that our military authorities are unable to protect the property of our citizens without the co-operation of the Mexican officers. General Cortina, the commander of the Mexican troops on the frontier, not only makes no endeavors to prevent the robberies, but is even believed to be in league with the marauders. In view of these facts you are hereby instructed to lay the correspondence transmitted by you before the Mexican Government, to urgently demand the recall of General Cortina from his present post, and to ask for the adoption of such efficient measures as will prevent the recurrence of these marauding incursions." General McCook said in his letter to the War Department a year ago, "There is in existence on the frontier a system of cattle-stealing, which, if persisted in, will be disastrous to the stock-raising interests of Texas, and may lead to a predatory war on either side of the river, eventually producing a conflict between the two nations. Armed parties cross from Mexico to Texas to steal cattle. From the scarcity of troops on this line, and the nature of the country bordering on the river, it is almost impossible to capture these bands unless caught in the act of crossing. It will not require many such affairs to open the conflict, and it is my opinion that unless co-operation by the Mexican authorities be extended to us in breaking up these bands of marauders there will be serious trouble in less than three months hence. Since the arrival General Cortina and his troops upon the frontier the marauding has increased tenfold." The reason why the Mexican Government can afford no remedy in the prem-

ises is expressed in the remarks of Mr. Mariscal, on behalf of the Mexican Government, to Mr. Nelson, namely, that there was no doubt of the anxiety of the Mexican Government to put a stop to these lawless proceedings, but unfortunately the chief difficulty arose from the absence of power to enforce its mandates in States remote from the capital.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Headquarters, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell: Headquarters, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending August 13: Second Lieutenant C. A. H. McFaulley, First Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps; First Lieutenant E. C. Knower, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon B. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; Captain Frank Stanwood, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry; Mayor C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster U. S. Army.

Captain Wm. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, is in New York city at present. He was formerly on duty at the Army Building under General Ingalls.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain W. L. Has- kin, First Artillery, August 6.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred D. Wilson, U. S. Army, August 12, was ordered to Fort Warren, Mass., to report to the Commanding Officer for temporary duty.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days, was granted Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbel, Jr., August 13, who was August 10, relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by S. O. No. 148, c. s., from Department Headquarters, and Second Lieutenant C. L. Best, Jr., appointed in his stead.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant R. A. Ives, in Orders No. 54, Headquarters Fort Preble, Me., August 7, has been extended thirty days.

Fort Monroe, Va.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Monroe, Va., August 15. Detail for the court: Major G. A. De Russy, Third Artillery; Captains Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery; S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; First Lieutenants Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery; F. W. Hess, Third Artillery; J. L. Mast, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenants J. A. Campbell, Second Artillery; G. P. Cotton, First Artillery; W. B. Weir, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 12. Detail for the court: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain F. E. Taylor, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Charles Keller, Second Infantry; E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; I. T. Webster, First Artillery. Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Surgeon Alden was ordered, August 5, to report to the commanding officer Fort Porter, New York, and relieve Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple, U. S. Army, ordered to Department of the Gulf, by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 167, c. s., War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

First Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe, First Infantry, from headquarters Fort Wayne, Michigan, August 3 was extended twenty days.

Fort Gratiot, Mich.—On the recommendation of the Medical Director of the department, Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. Army, August 5 was relieved from duty at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, by a contract physician.

Fort Niagara, N. Y.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Niagara, New York, August 12. Detail for the court: Captain William N. Tisdal, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants James L. Sherman, First Artillery, F. M. Lynde, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, First Infantry. Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Wayne, Mich.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Wayne, Michigan, August 9. Detail for the court: Captains R. H. Offley, Kinzie Bates, First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones, Second Lieutenants J. Sumner Rogers, Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant First Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Mackinac, Mich.—Assistant Surgeon William M. Notson, U. S. Army, having reported at department headquarters, August 7 was assigned to duty at Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

The following-named officers reported at these Headquarters during the week ending August 6, 1872, viz: Surgeon Horace R. Wirtz, U. S. Army; Captain J. J. Copping, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenants D. A. Lyle, Second Artillery; W. L. Clarke, Twenty-third Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, U. S. Army; Samuel McCurdy, U. S. Army.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, Captain Gilbert C. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster, will perform temporarily the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, relieving Major C. G. Sawtelle, under orders to report to the commanding officer, Military Division of the Atlantic.

On the recommendation of the Medical Director, De-

partment of California, Captain Thomas Grey, U. S. Army, will be sent to the post hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he will be provided for.

Companies A and I, First Cavalry, and Company C, Fifth Cavalry, are designated to receive the fifty-six Ward Burton B. L. Carbines, calibre fifty, Experimental, sent to Benicia Arsenal for issue. Company A, First Cavalry, will turn over from the experimental arms heretofore issued to it, to Company A, Fifth Cavalry; Company I, First Cavalry, will turn over from the experimental Arms heretofore issued to it, to Company A, Fifth Cavalry. Companies C, D, F, G, H, K, L, and M, First Cavalry, and Companies B, G, I, L, Fifth Cavalry, are designated to receive the thousand Remington single barreled pistols, recommended for trial by a Board of officers convened by the War Department, and sent to Benicia Arsenal for issue. Companies D, L, and M, First Cavalry, and Companies K, L, M, Fifth Cavalry, are designated to receive the five hundred sets of cavalry equipments, and the five hundred sets of cavalry accoutrements, modified, recommended for trial by a board of officers convened by the War Department, and sent to Benicia Arsenal for issue.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Captain William Nelson, Twenty-first Infantry, having been relieved July 31, from temporary duty in charge of the Recruiting Rendezvous in San Francisco, will await the action of the War Department upon his application to appear before the Recruiting Board.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days August 2 was granted First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Second Artillery, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific, and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of thirty days. Lieutenant Mitchell is authorized to avail himself of this leave upon the adjournment of the General Court-martial, of which he is a member, appointed to meet at Camp Halleck, August 8.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pindell, U. S. Army, now in San Francisco, was July 23 relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will report to the headquarters Department of California for orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon S. A. Freeman, U. S. Army, was at the same date relieved from duty at Camp Wright, and will, at the expiration of his leave, report to the commanding officer Angel Island, to accompany troops to Fort Yuma, Acting Assistant Surgeon L. N. Clark, U. S. Army, at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, will report without delay to the medical director Department of California, or annulment of contract.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general, was ordered July 16 to inspect the following military posts in the Department of California: Fort Hall, Idaho Territory; Camp Halleck, Nevada; Camp McDermitt, Nevada; Camp Bidwell, California.

First Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant John G. Kyle, Company G, First Cavalry, before returning to his post, will receive from the commanding officers of Benicia Barracks and Angel Island all enlisted men for Companies F and G, First Cavalry, and D, Twenty-first Infantry, and conduct them to Camp Bidwell, California, whence those for Companies F, First Cavalry, and D, Twenty-first Infantry, will be sent to Camp Warner.

Camp McDermitt, Nev.—A General Court-martial met at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, August 10. Detail for the court: Captains E. R. Platt, Second Artillery, James Biddle, First Cavalry, Henry Wagner, First Cavalry; First Lieutenants E. M. Camp, Twelfth Infantry, Geo. Mitchell, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenants L. A. Nesmith, Twelfth Infantry, Thomas T. Knox, First Cavalry. First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, First Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Camp Halleck, Nev.—A General Court-martial met at Camp Halleck, Nevada, August 8. Detail for the court: Captains E. R. Platt, Second Artillery, James Biddle, First Cavalry, May H. Stacy, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenants E. M. Camp, Twelfth Infantry, George Mitchell, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry. First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, First Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-first Infantry.—A General Court-martial is appointed to convene at San Francisco, California, September 3, 1872. Detail for the court: Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, First Cavalry; Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Cary H. Fry, Pay Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliot, First Cavalry; Major Brantz Mayer, Pay Department; Major John C. Tidball, Second Artillery; Major Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry; Captains James M. Robertson, Edward R. Platt, John I. Rodgers, Edward B. Williston, and Frank B. Hamilton, Second Artillery. Major Herbert P. Curtis, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

First Lieutenant John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, July 30 was ordered to Forts Cape Disappointment and Stevens, to inspect the small arm ammunition for breech-loading Springfield rifled muskets, reported by the commanding officers of those posts as unserviceable.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. G. H. Bradford, U. S. Army, July 31 reported to the medical director of the department for annulment of his contract.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. White July 24 relieved Acting Assistant Surgeon W. D. Baker as post surgeon at Cape Disappointment, the latter officer reporting to the medical director of the department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Douglas July 24 relieved Assistant Surgeon John Brooke as post surgeon at Camp San Juan Island, the latter officer proceeding to Sitka, where he was directed to relieve As-

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Phillips as post surgeon, who was ordered to report in person to the medical director of the department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. G. H. Bradford July 24 was ordered to Fort Vancouver to await orders.

Second Artillery.—First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, recently promoted to Company G, Second Artillery, has been ordered to continue on duty with Company H of that regiment until the action of his regimental commander upon his application for transfer to Company H, is known.

First Lieutenant John McGilvray, Second Artillery, was ordered July 24 to proceed to Wilmington, Cal., to close up his accounts as acting assistant quartermaster while on duty at Drum Barracks on a board for the inspection and purchase of cavalry horses for the Department of Arizona. On completing this duty Lieutenant McGilvray will return to his proper station.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Captain Thomas M. K. Smith, was ordered July 26 to report to the commanding officer Military Division of the Pacific, September 3, 1872, as a witness before a General Court-martial ordered to assemble in San Francisco on that date.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Department of the Columbia, Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby commanding: Personal staff—First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Second Artillery, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.; Second Lieutenant Henry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, A. D. C. Department staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, chief Q. M.; Surgeon George E. Cooper, M. D.; Major David Taggart, chief paymaster; Major Elisha H. Ludington, A. I. G.; Captain William H. Bell, chief C. S.

District of the Lakes, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, commanding: Camp Warner, Oregon—Major Elmer Otis, Captain David Perry, First Lieutenant John Q. Adams, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant (vacancy), Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, Chaplain Moses J. Kelly.

Camp Harney, Oregon—Captain J. G. Trimble, First Lieutenant W. R. Parnell, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Second Lieutenant (vacancy), Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds, Chaplain C. L. Hequembourg.

Independent Posts—Sitka, Alaska—Major Harvey A. Allen, First Lieutenant W. P. Graves, First Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Captain George T. Olmsted, First Lieutenant R. M. Rogers, Second Lieutenant Barnett Wager, Assistant Surgeon H. J. Phillips, Acting Assistant Surgeon S. S. Coyer, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. P. Webb.

Fort Klamath, Oregon—Major George G. Hunt, Captain James Jackson, First Lieutenant Henry N. Moss, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant F. A. Boutelle, First Lieutenant Robert Pollock, Second Lieutenant (vacancy), Assistant Surgeon Henry McEldry, Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. Rust.

Fort Lapwai, I. T.—Captain George B. Sanford, First Lieutenant Duncan Sherman, Second Lieutenant Edwin H. Shelton, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Assistant Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. H. Davis.

Fort Stevens, Oregon—Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Fehet, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry A. Jones.

Fort Colville—Captain Evan Miles, commanding post, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Assistant Surgeon A. W. Wiggins.

Fort Boise, I. T.—Captain George M. Downey, First Lieutenant W. F. Spurgin, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; First Lieutenant L. Hammond, Second Lieutenant G. B. McDermot, Acting Assistant Surgeon Passmore Treadwell.

Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T.—First Lieutenant John C. Scantling, Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon William D. Baker.

At Fort Vancouver en route to San Francisco—Captain Charles Wheaton, First Lieutenant W. F. Rice, Second Lieutenant P. T. Brodick.

Fort Hall, I. T.—Captain J. E. Putnam, First Lieutenant James S. King, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. G. Mauzey.

Vancouver Arsenal, W. T.—First Lieutenant John A. Kress, Ordnance Department.

Fort Vancouver, W. T.—First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, commanding post, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S.; Surgeon J. H. Bill, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Skinner, Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne.

Camp San Juan Island, W. T.—First Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, Assistant Surgeon John Brooke.

General Staff—Surgeon James T. Ghieslin, Medical Department, attending surgeon, Portland, Oregon; Major John S. Walker, Pay Department, Portland, Oregon; Major Virgil S. Eggleston, Pay Department, Camp Warner, Oregon; Major John Green, First Cavalry, temporary duty at Portland, Oregon (S. O. No. 54, D. C., 1872); Captain Henry W. Janes, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Fort Vancouver, W. T., and disbursing quartermaster for department; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. White, en route to San Francisco, California, attending Company I, Second Artillery (S. O. No. 94, M. D. P., 1872).

Retired—Colonel E. B. Babbitt, assistant quartermaster-general; address, Portland, Oregon. Major Simon Francis, paymaster; address, Portland, Oregon. Captain Robert Catlin; address, Portland, Oregon. Captain George D. Hill; address, Seattle, W. T. First Lieutenant George Williams; address, Salem, Oregon. First Lieutenant John H. Smith; address, Port Townsend, W. T.

Posts not garrisoned—Fort Walla Walla and Fort Townsend, W. T.; Fort Dalles, Oregon; Fort Kenay and Fort Kodiak, Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Major Robert Morrow, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was

ordered August 1, to proceed to the Department of Arizona, by the *Neuborn* for the purpose of paying troops at posts in Southern Arizona, to June 30, 1872.

The following is a roster of this Department: Personal Staff—Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.; Second Lieutenant William J. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, A. D. C.; Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C.

Department Staff—Captain William H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, A. A. I. G.; Major J. J. Dana, Q. M., Chief Q. M.; Major A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry, Acting Chief C. S.; Surgeon E. I. Bailey, M. D.; Major Charles J. Sprague, Pay Department, Chief Paymaster.

POSTS.

Camp Apache, A. T.—Major A. J. Dallas, Captain James C. Hunt, Second Lieutenant Alex. O. Brodie, Captain Stephen G. Whipple, First Lieutenant Frank K. Upham, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant Peter S. Bonus, Acting Assistant Surgeon M. Soule; Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, en route to join post.

Camp Beale's Springs, Camp Mojave.—Captain Thomas Byrne, First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming, Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst (temporarily attached), A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. O. G. Springer.

Camp Bowie, A. T.—Captain Samuel S. Sumner, First Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, Company F, attached; Second Lieutenant G. B. Davis, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain J. T. Haskell, First Lieutenant Charles Bird, Second Lieutenant H. C. Johnson, Acting Assistant Surgeon S. L. Orr.

Camp Crittenden, A. T. (to be abandoned).—Second Lieutenant W. P. Hall, Second Lieutenant Reid T. Stewart, Company G, attached; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. B. Lowe.

Camp Date Creek, A. T.—Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, Second Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain Philip Dwyer, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. La Bree; Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, en route to join post.

Camp Grant, A. T.—Major William B. Royall, Captain Edward H. Leib, First Lieutenant Jacob Almy, Captain James Thompson, First Lieutenant G. McM. Taylor, Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardee, Second Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; First Lieutenant Bernard Reilly, Jr., Acting Assistant Surgeon V. Havard, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Mullan.

Camp Hualpai, Prescott, A. T.—Major E. W. Crittenden, Captain J. W. Mason, Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Captain William McO. Netterville, First Lieutenant E. R. Theller, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon F. S. Stirling; Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, en route to join post.

Camp Lowell, Tucson, A. T.—Major Henry R. Mizner, Troop D, First Cavalry, on detached service in the field near Tucson; Captain George K. Brady, Second Lieutenant R. H. Poillon, Captain T. M. K. Smith, First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Durrant.

Camp McDowell, A. T.—Major Eugene A. Carr, First Lieutenant William C. Forbush, adjutant; First Lieutenant G. F. Price, Company E, attached, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain J. L. Smyth, First Lieutenant Charles Hay, Captain Emil Adam, First Lieutenant Alfred B. Bache, Captain John M. Hamilton, Captain R. H. Montgomery, First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, Second Lieutenant W. S. Schuyler, Captain James Burns, Assistant Surgeon J. B. Girard, Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig.

Camp Mojave, A. T.—Captain R. H. Pond, First Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, Second Lieutenant Maurice Krazynski, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. A. Tompkins; Company I, Twelfth Infantry, en route to join post.

New San Diego, Cal.—Ordnance Sergeant Michael Donovan in charge.

Camp Verde, Prescott, A. T.—Captain C. C. Carr, First Lieutenant A. Grant, Second Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain Robert P. Wilson, First Lieutenant A. E. Woodson, Company L, attached; Chaplain David White, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Mathews; Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, en route to join post.

Fort Whipple, Prescott, A. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, First Lieutenant O. W. Pollock, adjutant; Captain Thomas McGregor, First Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, Captain George H. Burton, First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, Chaplain Alexander Gilmore, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Boone; Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, en route to join post.

Fort Yuma, Cal.—Captain Alexander B. McGowan, First Lieutenant John L. Viven, Second Lieutenant J. J. Clague, Assistant Surgeon C. De Witt.

Tucson Depot, A. T.—Captain J. V. Furey, assistant quartermaster.

Whipple Depot, Prescott, A. T.—Major J. J. Dana, quartermaster.

Yuma Depot, A. T.—First Lieutenant R. I. Eskridge, R. Q. M., Twenty-third Infantry, A. C. S.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

AUGUST 9.

Beazell, John, Colonel.
Harpending, A. S., Captain.
Perkins, P. B., Colonel.
Puett, A. M., Major.

Szabod, E., Colonel.
Samuels, Captain.
Travis, J., Captain.
Vincent, F. W., Colonel.
Yarrington, G. E., Colonel.

AUGUST 13.

Bashby, D., Captain.
Clerk, Major.
Hadley, H. E., Colonel.
Howe, G., Captain.

Irwin, Robert, Captain.
Jones, A. G., Captain.
Just, C., Captain.
Richardson, B., Captain.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE. ORDERED.

AUGUST 7.—Surgeon Joseph Hagg, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.
Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Martin, to the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Geo. P. Bradley, to the *Canandaigua*.
AUGUST 9.—Lieutenant-Commander Joshua R. Bishop, to the *Benicia*.

Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, to the *Yantic*.
First Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham, to the *Saranac*.
Second Assistant Engineer N. H. Landin, to the *Nipsic*.

Sailmaker Wm. Rogers, to the *Benicia*.
Sailmaker B. L. Tatem, to the Naval Station League Island, Pa.

AUGUST 10.—Gunner Edwin A. McDonald, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Sailmaker Stephen Seaman, to the receiving ship *Sabine*.
AUGUST 12.—Master Albert Ross, to the Naval Observatory.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 7.—Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the *Kansas*, and ordered to special duty at the Hydrographic Office. Gunner Alex. Mack, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Benicia*.

AUGUST 9.—Commander L. A. Kimberly, from the command of the *Benicia*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders W. B. Schley and Samuel H. Baker, Masters J. E. Pillsbury, Seaton Schweder, Wm. C. Strog and Charles W. Chipp, Surgeon C. H. White, Assistant Surgeon W. A. Corwin, Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, First Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, Boatswain Edward Bonsall, Gunner Geo. P. Cushman, Carpenter Wm. H. Rickards, and Sailmaker Geo. T. Lozier, from the *Benicia*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Fredk. Rodgers, from the *Saranac*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Benicia*, per steamer of 20th inst.

Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to the *Benicia*.

Assistant Paymaster William M. Preston, from the *Yantic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Geo. A. Sanderson, from the *Worcester*, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, and Acting Gunner Wm. Halford, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Benicia*.

Carpenter Wm. D. Foy, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Benicia*, per steamer of 20th inst.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Graham, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered as executive of the *Benicia*, per steamer of 20th inst.

Lieutenant John F. Merry, from the receiving ship *Sabine*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Master Wm. H. Beehler, from the *Frolic*, and be ready for orders to the Portsmouth.

Gunner Franklin A. Graham, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 12.—Lieutenant M. R. S. Mackenzie, from special duty, and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 20th September.

AUGUST 13.—Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, from the command of the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Long, from the Portsmouth, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant-Commanders A. H. McCormick and A. G. Caldwell, Lieutenants Henry G. Macy, Benj. F. Tilley, and Sidney A. Sumon, Assistant Surgeons W. G. Farewell and H. Aulick, First Assistant Engineers Geo. W. Melville and H. Parker, Acting Boatswain John Keating, Gunner Richard J. Hill, and Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

AUGUST 8.—Assistant Paymaster Wm. T. Stevenson.

REVOKED.

AUGUST 9.—Midshipman Charles A. Thompson's orders to the *Omaha*, and ordered to the *Yantic*.
Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Kaiser's orders to the *Nipsic*, and to resume duties at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Gunner James Hutchinson's orders to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Smith's orders as executive of the *Benicia*, and to remain on duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 10, 1872:

Richard Lovemore, landsman, June 24, U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*, Koko, Japan.

George McGee, landsman, July 19, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Niels Peter Nielson, landsman, March 15, U. S. steamer *Shawmut*, Orinoco river, S. A.

Robert Miller, captain of top, April 20, U. S. steamer *Shawmut*, Orinoco river.

Michael Birney, marine, August 1, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered that hereafter no clerk to the chief of staff shall be allowed.

THE U. S. steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 17th of July. The health of the officers and crew was excellent.

NOTICE is given, that on and after the 1st of October, 1872, the Roanoke Marshes light will be changed from fixed white to fixed red.

PROFESSOR Pierce, of the U. S. Coast Survey, has been appointed on a commission to ascertain what would be the most practicable canal route through the Isthmus of Darien.

THE United States Coast Survey steamer *A. D. Bache*, D. Howell, commander, sailed August 12 on an eastern coast survey. The *Bache* has had a new hurricane deck built, and her boilers have been thoroughly overhauled.

A DESPATCH from London, August 13, reports that the U. S. steamer *Wabash* ran aground twice within a few days. She got ashore the first time near Osborne, and was hauled off by the *Shenandoah* and *Wachusett*. On neither occasion did the ship receive any damage.

By a circular from the Fourth Auditor's Office, the attention of disbursing officers of the United States Navy, and others having at any time charge of money or property, is called to the circular of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 9, 1872, in reference to the proceeds of sales of Government property. Hereafter the originals of certificates of deposits on account of all sales, excepting for clothing, must be forwarded directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. As heretofore, certificates on account of the sales of clothing, and all balances due the United States from money drawn

directly from the Treasury, or other liability to the United States, must be sent to the Fourth Auditor.

THE marine band at Washington, D. C., acknowledges the gold medal presented by Mrs. Otis for their services at the Boston Jubilee in a letter of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON, August 10, 1872.

"Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Boston.

"MADAME: The marine band has received with pleasure your beautiful and unexpected present. We gratefully accept the medal which you have seen fit to bestow, and beg leave to assure you that it will be faithfully treasured as a valued memento of the hospitality of your city and the success of the great Peace Jubilee. (Signed) "HENRY FRIES, Leader."

THE Austrian barque *Cetverti Dobrovachi*, entering Queenstown harbor July 20 in charge of a branch pilot, was, in consequence of his gross stupidity and self-assurance, for he was repeatedly warned by the captain, run ashore on the head of the Spit bank, where she remained for a few hours, receiving, fortunately, no damage. Her captain addressed to the editor of the Queenstown *Echo* the following letter in acknowledgment of services rendered him by one of our naval vessels:

SIR: Allow me through the medium of your valuable columns, to thank the commander of the American man-of-war, the *Shenandoah*, for his great kindness in immediately despatching a steam launch and crew to render assistance on the occasion of my vessel, through the ignorance of the branch pilot, touching on the Spit bank to-day—which good offer was not availed of, as the ship floated on the flood tide. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
G. VACHETTI, Master of Cetverti D.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20, 1872.

THE International Code of Signals is being published by the Navy Department for use in the Navy, and when completed will be on sale at its cost of publication, which will be less than \$3 per volume. The system is very complete, and by the use of the book communication can be established as well between vessels of nations speaking different languages as between those of the same nation. All present communication between American vessels is very difficult, owing to several systems being in use, and it is almost impracticable for an American merchant vessel to communicate with another of a nation speaking a foreign language, with foreign signal stations, or with vessels of the United States Navy, by which the new code has been adopted. The serious inconvenience experienced under the present system will undoubtedly lead to legislation upon the subject and the general disuse of the confusing modes now in vogue.

THE United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* arrived at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, August 11, from Rio Janeiro June 29. The captain reports as follows: Crossed the equator July 14; has had slight winds and calms the entire passage. The *Portsmouth* brings 200 officers and men of the United States steamer *Lancaster* at Rio Janeiro. Officers of ship *Portsmouth*: Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding; A. H. McCormick and A. G. Caldwell, lieutenant-commanders; H. G. Macy, B. F. Tilley, and S. A. Simons, lieutenants; G. W. Melville, and H. Parker, Jr., first assistant engineers; Geo. W. Long, passed assistant paymaster; W. G. Farewell and H. Aulick, assistant surgeons; C. M. Thompson, captain's clerk; J. H. Graham, Jr., paymaster's clerk; R. J. Hill, gunner; H. M. Griffin, carpenter; John Keating, acting boatswain; R. W. Huntington, captain marines; S. Morcer, second lieutenant; H. C. Jordan and Thomas Edwards, fleet pay-clerks, passengers.

A DETACHMENT of the U. S. Coast Survey Corps, under the command of Captain A. M. Harrison, U. S. Army, established their camp at Perryville, R. I., August 8, and will continue the topographical survey of the coast of Rhode Island, from the termination of the work last season, near the Magee Weeden farm toward the Connecticut line. The survey of Narragansett Bay has already been completed by the Captain and his assistants, an engraving of a large and finely-executed chart of which is already finished, and soon to be issued from the department at Washington. The work has been carried southward and westward a distance of some four miles beyond Point Judith, at which point it is about to be resumed. The survey extends inland about three miles and a half, and presents a minute and detailed delineation of the topography of the country included within the area of the survey. The party was on duty during the last winter on the eastern coast of Florida, below St. Augustine.

NOTICE is given by the Light-house Board that two range light-houses, with fixed white lights, have been established at the entrance to Burnt Coat Harbor, Swan Island, and will be lighted on the night of the 15th day of August next. The front light is near the shore, on a brick tower 17 feet high, and the focal plane is at the height of 43 feet above the sea. The rear light is about 100 feet, N. 37 deg. E., from the front light, on a brick tower 83 feet high, and the focal plane is 75 feet above the sea. Notice is also given that a screw-pile light-house, with fixed white light, varied by red flashes, has been erected on the shoal known as "the Thimble," on Horsehoe Bar, entrance to Hampton Roads, entrance to Hampton Roads, and the new light will be exhibited for the first time on the 10th of October, 1872. The "Willoughby Spit" lightship will, on the same date, be withdrawn, and a black buoy will mark its place. The light-house stands in 11 feet of water, at low tide, and is west by south from Old Point Comfort (Fort Monroe) three and a quarter nautical miles. The focal plane is 45 feet above mean tide, and the light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea, at a distance of 13 nautical miles.

RECRUITING for the Marine Corps continues to be vigorously carried on under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, whose headquarters are at the marine rendezvous, No. 89 Chatham street, New York. The returns for July were very gratifying, and exhibited a total of 251 men enlisted during that month, at

the following offices, viz.: Philadelphia, Major Thomas Y. Field, 63 men; New York, Captain Henry A. Bartlett, 63 men; Newark, Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran, 33 men; Reading, Lieutenant A. H. O'Brien, 31 men; Brooklyn Barracks, Major John L. Broome, 27 men; Springfield, Lieutenant W. Wallace, 19 men; and Scranton, Lieutenant C. F. Williams, 15 men. Much care has been employed in the selection of these recruits, and the percentage of rejections has been unusually large. Great numbers of men are ruled out by the regulation governing stature, which prescribes that they shall be not less than 5 feet 6 inches high. During the month of August Lieutenant Wallace will recruit in Worcester, Mass., Lieutenant Williams in Baltimore, Md., and Lieutenant O'Brien in Allentown, Pa. Lieutenant Cochran will remain in Newark, N. J. Had not this recruiting movement been inaugurated when it was, it is more than probable that the steam sloop *Bevicia*, *Richmond*, and *Omaha* would have been compelled to go to sea without marines, or with greatly diminished guards, as there was a great scarcity of men at all the shore stations. Nearly all the stations now have squads of fine-looking men under drill, showing what can be done in filling the ranks even in the season of harvest.

A CORRESPONDENT with the European fleet writes us as follows: "On the 31st of July the Prince of Wales, in the Royal steam yacht, visited the American fleet lying in the waters of Southampton. Yards were manned, and a national salute was fired from each ship. He went in his barge on board of the *Brooklyn*, and had luncheon with General Sherman, Admiral Alden, and the captains of the fleet. He remained on board about three-quarters of an hour. He afterwards visited the *Wabash*, and stopped a short time, and returned to his yacht. He steamed round all the fleet, taking off his hat as he passed each ship. The yards were again manned, and a salute was fired, and the brass band of the *Wabash* struck up, "There is No Place Like Home." General Sherman, Admiral Alden, and the captains of the fleet dined with the Prince at Osborne House. August 1, the U. S. steamer *Plymouth*, Captain Randolph Brees, was ordered to sea to take General Sherman to Gravesend. At 10 A. M. she got under weigh, and at 12 M., she dropped anchor and fired a national salute abreast of Osborne House. General Sherman, Admiral Alden, and Commander Brees went ashore, and were presented to the Queen. At 3 P. M. the *Plymouth* got under weigh, and proceeded to Gravesend, which place she arrived at next day. All the ships of the European fleet were lying in Southampton, the *Brooklyn* having arrived on the 28th from Lisbon; the *Shenandoah* from Cork, Ireland, on the 30th. One case of small-pox had been sent ashore to hospital from the *Wabash*, and Admiral Alden transferred his flag on board of the *Brooklyn* during the Prince's visit."

COMMODORE William H. Macomb died at his residence, No. 3,425 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Thursday evening, August 12, from paralysis, induced by a cold bath. He was a native of Michigan, and was appointed from New York, April 10, 1834, and was attached to the frigate *Potomac*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1834-1837; Naval School, Philadelphia, 1840. He was promoted to passed midshipman in 1840, and served with the Brazil squadron 1841 to 1844, and at rendezvous, New York, 1844-'6; commissioned as lieutenant in 1847, and during that year and 1848 was on the steamship *Lexington*, Pacific squadron. In 1849 and '50 he served on the receiving-ship *New York*, and in 1850-'53 on the brig *Bainbridge*, of the Brazil squadron, and again on the receiving-ship *New York* in 1854-'6. He was attached to the sloop *Portsmouth*, of the East India squadron 1856-'8, and participated in the engagements with the Barrier Forts, on the Canton river, China, November 16, 20, 21, and 22, 1856, in which the *Portsmouth* and *Levant* attacked and captured the forts. He commanded the steamer *Metacomb*, of the Brazil squadron and Paraguay Expedition, in 1859, the steamer *Pulaski*, Brazil station, in 1860-'1, and the steamer *Genesee*, of the blockading squadron, 1862-'3. He was commissioned commander in 1863. While in command of the *Genesee* he attempted the passage of the rebel batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and took part in almost daily engagements with rebel batteries along the Mississippi during April, May, and June, 1863. He commanded the steamer *Shamrock* in the blockading squadron in 1864-'5, and was in command of the naval force in the bombardment and capture of Plymouth, N. C., October 29 and 30, 1864. He also commanded the naval forces in the action with the rebel batteries and infantry on the Roanoke river, near Poplar Point, N. C., during the expedition up that river. For the gallantry and energy displayed in his operations against the rebels while serving in the North Atlantic squadron, Commander Macomb was advanced several numbers in his grade. After the close of the war he was attached to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia from 1866 to 1868, and was commissioned captain in 1866. He commanded the steam-sloop *Plymouth*, of the European squadron, in 1869. His commission as commodore is dated July, 1870, and his latest employment was as Lighthouse Inspector.

THE European fleet, Admiral Alden commanding, sailed from Cowes at 10 o'clock A. M. August 9, for the Thames, and was expected to arrive at Gravesend during the night. Large crowds have visited the fleet, steamers being specially chartered to accommodate them. General R. C. Schenck, U. S. Minister, will soon give a ball, at which the officers of the fleet and Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, will be present. A correspondent writes that the *Shenandoah* arrived at Southampton July 29, meeting all the vessels of the squadron. She left Queenstown, Ireland on the 24th, and Plymouth, England, on the 28th. At each place marked attention to was paid to the *Shenandoah* by the officials and inhabitants. A Cork paper says: "A farewell ball was given on board the *Mersey* by the officers to Captain and Mrs. Gardiner, on Tuesday night. The *Mersey* is to leave the harbor for Plymouth to turn over to the *Revenge*, and will sail for that port on Saturday morning. A large number of guests were invited, of whom we give a list.

The captain and officers, with the band, of the American man-of-war *Shenandoah* were also present, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. The very pleasant night which was spent will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of being present. The following is a list of those who were invited to meet Captain and Mrs. Gardiner: Admiral and Mrs. Heathcote, Miss Grieve and Miss Philipson, Major-General Holdich, C. B.; Captain Maydwell, A. D. C.; Lord Lisle and Miss Lysaght, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss French, Miss Hare, Captain Townsend, R. N., and Mrs. Townsend, Miss Warren and Miss Somerville, Captain and Mrs. De Robeck, Mr. Roberts, the Misses Power, Miss Rawdon, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Garfit, Mr. P. and Miss Scott, Commander and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Halpin, captain and officers U. S. S. *Shenandoah*, Mr. Kelly, Commander Anson, R. N.; Mr. Newman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Warren, Captain and Mrs. Henderson, Captain George Connor, Twenty-eighth regiment; Mrs. and Miss Conron, captain and officers H. M. S. *Lively*, Captain Hunt Grubbe, H. M. S. *Tamar*; Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. O'Kelly and Miss Rogers, Miss Hay, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cade, Mr. and Misses St. Leger Atkins, Captain and Mrs. Blumberg, Miss Brabazon, Captain and Mrs. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, officers Camden Fort, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Penrose, Captain and Mrs. Price, Mr. Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, Major Valiance, Mr. W. Cade."

THE London Times of August 1 gives the following account of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the American fleet: "The visit of the Prince of Wales to Rear-Admiral Alden, and the squadron under his command, now lying in the Southampton waters, was paid last evening. It was strictly private, as was intimated in the reply forwarded to the Corporation several days ago, and again by his Royal Highness personally to the Mayor on the occasion of his embarking here for Osborne last Saturday evening. His Worship was then invited by the Prince on board the *Alberta*, and in the course of a very gratifying interview his Royal Highness expressed his regret that, as his visit to the American squadron was to be of a private nature, and his time was so occupied in various ways, he was unable to comply with the wishes of the Mayor and Corporation to visit the town and receive an address. Admiral Alden having returned in the *Wachusett* from Antwerp and re-transferred his flag to the *Wabash*, and three additional vessels of the squadron having arrived here within the last few days, the squadron anchored below Netley hospital yesterday afternoon to receive the Prince comprised six vessels—the *Wabash* (flag-ship of the Admiral), *Congress*, *Plymouth*, *Wachusett*, *Brooklyn*, and *Shenandoah*. The Royal yacht *Alberta*, in command of Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G. C. B., left Osborne at 4 o'clock, and as she approached the Admiral's flag-ship precisely at 4½ o'clock, the several vessels of the squadron, and also Her Majesty's ship *Ariadne* (which had previously arrived in the river for the purpose of saluting the Admiral's flag), fired Royal salutes, the whole of them manning yards. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and suite, first went on board the *Wabash*, where they were received by Admiral Alden with the customary honors paid to distinguished personages on such occasions, and subsequently took lunch with the gallant officer and his staff. Among those present were General Schenck, United States Minister to England; General Sherman, United States Army; Hon. Mr. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia; Mr. W. Thompson, United States Consul at Southampton; and Mr. H. J. Buchan, Mayor of Southampton. At about 6½ the royal party finally left the squadron in the *Alberta*, for Cowes, the yards being again manned and salutes fired from all the ships as on the Prince's arrival. Admiral Alden and the officers of the squadron accepted an invitation from the Prince to dine with him last evening on board of the *Victoria and Albert*. The *Wachusett* took them down to Cowes for that purpose, and the yachts in the roadstead were to be illuminated in honor of the occasion.

THE Spanish ram *Numancia*, 7,000 tons, drawing 28 feet of water, arrived at New York, August 13, from Havana, having yellow fever on board. As it was impossible, owing to the shallowness of the water, to anchor in the Lower Bay, the Health Officer permitted the ram to come a short distance above the Narrows, at least a mile from either shore. The vessel draws more water than any that ever before entered this harbor, she having a draught of 28 feet, which exceeds that of the *Great Eastern* by two feet. In appearance she is a long, low, and heavy looking craft, with the bow elongated at the water-line into a most formidable looking ram. The *Numancia* came to New York for repairs previous to sailing to Spain, and is one of the three Spanish iron-clads detailed to serve in Cuban waters. She was constructed in France before the days of turret ships, with slightly concave sides plated with five inches of iron. She carries 25 rifled guns, of which 6 are 300-pounders, 3 180-pounders, and 16 68-pounders. Her commanding officer is Captain Edouardo Roviray Bellona. The second in command is Don Carlos Garcia de la Torre, deceased. Her other officers are: Lieutenants—Wenceslao Vallarino, Teobaldo Gisbert, Jose Duran, Fernando Lozano, and Pedro Maria Gonzalez. Navy lieutenants—Manuel Roldan, Emilio Gullart, Eloy de la Brena, and Eloy Melendreras. Artillery lieutenants—Francisco Ceron and Jose Granados y Sancho. Paymaster, Don Santiago Soriano; First Physician, Canido Hermida; Second Physician, Estanilas Garcia; Chaplain, Antonio Moreda. Marine officers—Ignacio Calle, Santiago Selis y Garcia, Vincente Perez Andujar, Vicente Guervo, and Francisco Mallo Arguelles. She has also seven sailing masters, nine midshipmen, three carpenters, two marine instructors, one sail-maker, two first-class engineers, one second-class, two third-class, and one fourth-class, and fifty-eight firemen. Altogether she had on board when she left Havana 659 men, officers included. According to the Spanish measurement she is 7,235 tons. She has made as many as fourteen miles in an hour. The *Numancia* played a prominent part in the bombardment of Callao, Peru, by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Mendez

Nunez, in May, 1866, and in commemoration of this bears a marble tablet in her main saloon, upon which are engraved the words: "Este buque se batío en le combate del Callao el 2 de Mayo de 1866. Recibió en su casco 51 proyectiles de grueso calibre." (This vessel took part in the combat of Callao, May 2, 1866, and received 51 projectiles of large calibre in her hull.) Also the memorable words of Nunez uttered before the combat commenced: "Mi nación prefiere honra sin barcos a barcos sin honra." (My country prefers honor without war vessels to war vessels without honor.) The Spanish Admiralty claims that the *Numancia* was the first iron-clad vessel that circumnavigated the world, and because of this another marble tablet adorns her main saloon bearing the Latin words, "En loricata Navis quæ primo terram circumvitit." Among the relics on board, which are highly prized by the officers and men, are the chair in which Mendez Nunez rested for a while after receiving a wound in the combat of Callao, and a small table on which he subsequently wrote his official report of the combat.

The *South Pacific News* gives an account of the manner in which Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated on board the *Reindeer*, Captain Kennedy, in the harbor of Callao. The "bright particular star" in the harbor, it observed, was the *Reindeer*—her flags forming a perfect rainbow from stem to stern, crossing over the top of her masts. Commander Kennedy had invited the following guests to celebrate the day. [Names given.] The band of the *Independencia* was on board, and discoursed sweet music. As we got on board we could scarcely recognize the main deck of the man-of-war. The guns had been removed forward, and the flags of all nations had formed a festoon abait the mizzenmast, in which those of England, the United States, and Peru were enfolded, as if in allegory of the loving brotherhood which we hope to find always existing among the nations in question. After a little dancing, at about half-past three o'clock the company sat down to a luncheon that seemed ample enough for several hundred guests. As soon as the champagne began to pass round, the toasts accompanied its progress. The first was "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, long may she live," proposed by Commander Kennedy; the second was the health of the President of Peru, proposed by Consul Hutchinson. After this Commander Kennedy proposed the health of the President of the United States, in connection with the officers of the United States Navy on board, and referred cheerily to such pleasant reunions as this being the best means of settling the Alabama question. Dr. Hutchinson then proposed the health of the illustrious philosopher, Professor Agassiz, who had only a few moments previously arrived in the harbor, and spoke of him as a man whose scientific labors would not only be of enduring benefit to mankind, but whose reputation would last long after kings, queens, and presidents would be forgotten. To this Major Williamson, United States Consul, returned thanks in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, We meet this day upon the invitation of Captain Kennedy, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the ruling Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland—a sovereign whose nobleness of soul, kindness of heart, and clearness of intellect, have no superior among the rulers of Europe; and to you, ladies, she has set the example of the model wife and the good mother. We can indeed say that her mission upon this earth was peace and goodwill to all nations and all peoples." Major Williamson was followed by General Heath. Then dancing was recommenced, and continued to the drawing of night, when the visitors from Lima had to return; and the party broke up without a single contretemps, everyone charmed with the pleasant day passed, but with no feature in it more agreeable than the gentlemanly courtesy of Commander Kennedy, his First Lieutenant Aikin, and Dr. Mansfield, the officers who were on deck to receive and entertain the guests.

THE U. S. Navy, according to the July 1, 1872, Register, is composed of 1,676 officers on the active list, and 199 cadet midshipmen and engineers, as follows: 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 12 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 51 captains, 90 commanders, 155 lieutenant-commanders, 210 lieutenants, 100 masters, 30 ensigns, 137 midshipmen, 15 medical directors with relative rank of captain, 15 medical inspectors with relative rank of commander, 50 surgeons with relative rank of lieutenant-commander, 23 passed assistant surgeons with relative rank of lieutenant, 52 assistant surgeons with relative rank of master, 13 pay directors with relative rank of captain, 13 pay inspectors with relative rank of commander, 51 paymasters with relative rank of lieutenant-commander, 33 passed assistant paymasters with relative rank of lieutenant, 29 assistant paymasters with relative rank of master, 10 chief engineers with relative rank of captain, 15 chief engineers with relative rank of commander, 37 chief engineers with relative rank of lieutenant-commander, 97 first assistant engineers with relative rank of lieutenant, 80 second assistant engineers with relative rank of master, 4 chaplains with relative rank of captain, 7 chaplains with the relative rank of commander, 7 that of lieutenant-commander, 4 chaplains, 3 professors of mathematics with the relative rank of captain, 4 with that of commander, 1 that of lieutenant-commander, 2 secretaries with relative rank of lieutenant, 1 naval constructor with relative rank of commodore, 1 that of captain, 3 that of commander, 3 that of lieutenant, 7 assistant naval constructors that of lieutenant, 7 civil engineers, 53 boatswains, 61 gunners, 28 carpenters, 39 sailmakers, 80 mates, 184 cadet midshipmen, 15 cadet engineers.

The retired and reserved list numbers 248, and the marine corps retired list 11, and the active list 93 as follows: 1 brigadier-general commandant, 5 general staff, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 30 first lieutenants, 30 second lieutenants. The volunteer officers numbers 15, as follows: 1 acting master, 1 acting ensign, 2 acting passed assistant surgeons, 11 acting assistant surgeons. The number of seamen and petty officers is about 7,000. The number of vessels is 178 of all rates and classes, 99 being men-of-war of various sizes, 51 iron-

clads, and 28 tugs, hulks, etc. There are at present 54 vessels in commission. The 51 iron-clads are, with but few exceptions, laid up in ordinary in several Navy-yards. Four are on the stocks unfinished. Most of them were built during the war when well-seasoned wood was so scarce that white oak and other soft woods had to be used in their construction. Of the men-of-war 7 are yet on the stocks unfinished; 11 are repairing at different yards, 28 are laid up in ordinary, 4 are on duty as school-ships at the Naval Academy, and 7 are used as receiving-ships at the various Navy-yards. The others are used as store-ships and are on special service, the *Yantic* is outfitting at Norfolk, the *Omaha* and *Richmond* at Philadelphia, and the *Hartford* at Brooklyn. The following is a complete list of the men-of-war of all rates, and their stations:

FIRST RATES.		
Name.	Guns.	Station.
Colorado.....	45	Flag-s'p As. Fleet, Yokohama, July 1.
Wabash.....	45	Flag-s'p Euro'n Fl., South-ton, July 31.
SECOND RATES.		
California.....	21	Flag-s'p Pac. Fl., Panama, July 6.
Laconia.....	23	Flag-s'p S. Atlantic Fl., Rio, June 18.
Brooklyn.....	30	European Fleet, Southampton, July 31.
Pennacola.....	32	Pacific Fleet, Callao, June 27.
Congress.....	16	European Fleet, Southampton, July 31.
Worcester.....	15	N. At. Fl., Hampton Roads.
Powhatan.....	7	Portland, Me.
Saranac.....	11	Pacific Fleet, Panama, July 5.
Alaska.....	12	Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, June 2.
Benicia.....	13	San Francisco.
Plymouth.....	12	European Fleet, Southampton, July 31.
Lackawanna.....	10	Sailed for Japan, June 22.
Ticonderoga.....	11	S. Atlantic Fl., Rio, June 18.
Canandaigua.....	10	N. Atlantic Fleet, Key West, July 28.
Shenandoah.....	11	European Fleet, Southampton, July 31.
Omaha.....	12	Philadelphia, fitting out.
Richmond.....	14	Philadelphia, fitting out.
Hartford.....	18	New York, fitting out.
THIRD RATES.		
Ossipee.....	8	Left Payta June 6 for Boston.
Iroquois.....	6	En route to Atlantic Fleet.
Wachusett.....	6	European Fleet, Southampton, July 31.
Wyoming.....	6	N. At. Fl., Aspinwall, July 20.
Tuscarora.....	6	Sailed June 22 for Pacific.
Narragansett.....	5	Pacific Fl., Honolulu, June 28.
Resaca.....	7	Pacific Fleet, cruising S. Sea Islands.
Shenandoah.....	6	Asiatic Fleet, surveying inland sea.
Albatross.....	6	Chee Foo, June 4.
Kansas.....	6	Special service. At Key West, July 27.
Nipisic.....	3	North Atlantic Fleet, Samana B.y, July 28.
Saco.....	3	Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, June 4.
Shawmut.....	3	At Key West.
Yantic.....	3	Fitting at Norfolk.
Michigan.....	78	On the Lakes. Detroit, July 27.
FOURTH RATES.		
Frolic.....	18	Vice-Admiral's Flag-ship, New York.
Wasp.....	1	South Atlantic Fleet, Montevideo, June 26.
Palos.....	16	Asiatic Fleet, Ningpo, June 4.
Tallapoosa.....		Special Navy-y.d. service.

IRON-CLADS.

THIRD RATE.	
Terror.....	4 North Atlantic Fleet, Key West, July 6.
FOURTH RATE.	
Canonicus.....	3 North Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va.

WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

SECOND RATES.	
New Hampshire.....	15 Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Ohio.....	5 Receiving-ship, Boston, Mass.
Vermont.....	16 Receiving-ship, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THIRD RATES.	
Constellation.....	10 Practice-ship, New London, Ct.
Independence.....	22 Receiving-ship, Mare Island, Cal.
Idaho.....	7 Store-ship, Yokohama.
Santee.....	49 Gunner-ship, Naval Academy.
Portsmouth.....	15 Sailed from Rio for New York July 29.
St. Mary's.....	16 Pacific fleet. Probably at Honolulu.
Sabine.....	36 Receiving-ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Dale.....	8 Practice-ship, Naval Academy.
Pawnee.....	12 Store-ship, Pensacola.
FOURTH RATES.	
Onward.....	3 Store-ship, Callao, Peru.
Supply.....	16 Sailed from Rio for New York, July 10.
America.....	Naval Academy.

Howitzers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
August 5, 1872. }

General Order No. 178.

All communications, orders, bills, requisitions and papers which, by law or regulation, are to be signed, approved, or forwarded by the chief of any bureau of the department, or by the commanding officer of any ship, navy-yard, or station, must be actually signed by such chief of bureau or commanding officer; and in case of any absence of any commanding officer, of such character, duration or extent as to leave the ship, navy-yard or station practically in command of the line officer next in rank to the commanding officer, such communications, orders, bills, requisitions and approvals shall be signed by said line officer, for the time being practically in command, as captain (commander, etc.) commanding.

No one is hereafter authorized to sign "for the commandant" actually in command, and that term will be no more used.

In case of the actual absence of the chief of a bureau, the communications, orders, bills, requisitions and papers required to be signed by him, should only be signed by the acting chief of such bureau specially appointed by the President according to law, or by the Secretary of the Navy or person acting as such by authority of the President. The practice of signing communications, orders, etc., by the chief of one bureau acting for another, without the special authority of the President, is unauthorized.

Any officer of the Navy who may be required to take official action under any regulation of the department or any law governing or referring thereto, who may have any doubt of, or may desire instructions or explanations as to the force, meaning or effect of such law or regulation, or any act or order founded or assumed to be founded thereon, will address his official communication of inquiry to the Navy Department, in accordance with the form, prescribed by regulation, for communicating with the department by officers of the Navy.

All official communications by officers of the Navy to the heads or officers of other departments must be addressed through the Navy Department. Any official question of or appeal from, any order or action of the department, by any officer of the Navy, should be addressed to the President, as the common superior, and should be forwarded through the department, except in cases of refusal or failure to forward, when they may be addressed directly.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
August 5, 1872. }

General Order No. 179.

General Order No. 177 is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:

Navy officers and other persons travelling under orders or authority derived from the Navy Department, who shall be furnished with passes, passage tickets, or transportation in any way or kind at the expense of the United States, shall not be paid mileage or the difference between mileage and the cost of such transportation. The Government has the right of election in such cases either to transport or to allow mileage, and when one or the other has been done, it is to be considered a finality.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

THE DOOM OF THE IRON-CLADS.

[New York Times, August 3.]

BETWEEN the iron-clad ship and the iron-clad man there is a singular resemblance, which bids fair to be carried out by the former, like the latter, becoming obsolete. Armor was devised because the penetrating force of projectiles, constantly increasing, and calling for thicker plates to resist them, rendered such defence practically idle. Now, ships are going through much the same experience that the men-at-arms did of old. As fast as the plates have been made thicker, guns have been made bigger and more powerful. A few years ago the English *Warrior* was pronounced impregnable; but soon after plates like those that cover her were easily riddled with shot. Then, the *Lord Warden*, the *Bellerophon* and the *Hercules* passed through the same experience. Finally the *Glatten*, the last and most invulnerable of ships, has been found to be no more exempt from the possibility of penetration. The guns have steadily advanced with the plates, so that at last, a thirty-five-ton gun throws a seven hundred pound shot propelled by one hundred and ten pounds of powder. We have thus been brought to the point which sagacious engineers, some time back, suggested as probable. It is now proposed, that is to say, to abandon armor as a defence for guns, and even to a great extent for ships, and no less an authority than Sir William Armstrong is found among leading advocates of the change.

It is not alone because of the increased perforating power of guns that the change is recommended. The highest class of gun is always very costly, and requires a very costly ship to carry it. Even a thinly armored ship will still, in a general or average way, be far safer from the largest, or any guns, than a ship not plated at all. The coming danger, however, is not from above water but below. The new torpedoes, and especially that known as the "Moline," have undergone, and are attaining great development, and from these destructive engines the heaviest armored ship that floats is no more safe than a New York pilot-boat. It is pretty certain that the torpedoes will come into general use. Horrible as they seem, there appears no more logical reason why they should not be used than other implements of war. But iron-clads, from their comparative slowness and unwieldiness, are especially liable to the attack of torpedoes. Hence, a return to the old idea of getting lightness and speed, and an abandonment of the futile effort to be invulnerable, is likely to be applied to vessels, just as it once was to men, and for very much the same reasons. The general principle is, that all addit on to defensive weight must be attended by diminution in armament and speed, unless the size of the ship be increased in very rapid proportion. According to the new lights, it would seem that a country with a little sea-coast and limited merchant marine, might find her account in still having a few very large and powerful vessels to cope with hostile fleets; but Powers like the United States or Great Britain are likely to have far less relative need of them. For such Powers are recommended much faster and lighter craft than either our own *Dictator* or the English *Warrior*; and there are many naval engineers who now agree with Sir William Armstrong in holding that "swift vessels of iron, divided into numerous compartments, with boilers and machinery below the water-line, and only very partially armored, constitute the class of sea-going ships which it would be most prudent to build, under the present prospect of the progress of artillery and the science of attack."

In surveying the march of scientific improvement in its relation to naval warfare, it is undeniable that those countries have the most to congratulate themselves upon which hesitated to embark in large outlays on armored ships, pending the experiments of the last few years, but have waited to profit by the experiments of others, and put off preparing an iron-clad navy until in the actual presence of necessity. Still, such a course if economical, is hazardous, and might lead to grave misfortune, and maritime Powers of the first rank owe it to their own self-respect to keep abreast of the world in all matters of naval architecture and engineering. Meanwhile, it is tolerably certain that the building of light, swift steamers of the best model, and in compartments, is hardly ever likely to be unwise or superfluous. A monitor may be superseded by the growth and deadly efficacy of torpedoes or other sea monsters, but this is hardly ever likely to be the case with an *Iroquois* or a *Keokau*.

ELI LONG, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
59 AND 61 LIBERTY STREET,
New York City.

JOSEPH STARKEY,
23 CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., LONDON, ENG.,
has opened an office, Room 27, 697 BROADWAY, N. Y., where
orders for his celebrated Army and Navy accoutrements will be
promptly attended to. Samples shown.

"LINDEN HALL."
Founded 1794.
MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Rev. EUGENE A. FAUBAUFF, Principal.
Litch, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.
This Institution offers the very best advantages to the daughters
of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, not only for a thorough
English education, but, also, for instruction in Music, both vocal
and instrumental, French, German, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.
Upwards of five thousand young ladies have been educated at this
seminary (with but one exception the oldest in America) since its
foundation, more than three quarters of a century ago.
In writing for Terms a favor will be conferred in mentioning that
you saw this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. MILITARY POST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Headquarters 58 Broadway, New York city. Address
JOHN B. KETCHUM, Corresponding Secretary, etc.

LONDON ORDNANCE WORKS,
BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S. E.,
ENGLAND.

J. VASSEUR & CO.,
Manufacturers of Muzzle and Breech-Loading Cast-Steel Guns, of
Wrought-Iron Carriages for Sea and Land Service, of all kinds of
Projectiles, Fuses, and Ordnance Stores, of Electric and Percussion
Torpedoes, and of Harvey's Sea Torpedoes.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$200
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Ad-
miral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Ma-
jor-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hart-
man Bache, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N.
Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Gra-
ham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm.
M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.
RIGHT REV. H. B. WHIPPLE, D.D., Rector.

The seventh year will commence September 19, 1872. The school
has an eminent corps of teachers, and for Christian culture and
thorough scholarship will compare favorably with any school in
the country. French and German are taught by native teachers.
Applications for admission may be made to Bishop Whipple.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL,
FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

REV. JAMES DOBBIN, A. M., Rector.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Scott, U. S. A., Commandant.
A boarding school for boys. The course of study will prepare
them for business, West Point, or advanced standing in leading
colleges. A high standard of scholarship and discipline will be
maintained. The teachers are men of experience and culture, and
reside in the school. The situation one of the most beautiful and
healthy in Minnesota. Cadet organization. School opens Septem-
ber 19, 1872. Terms \$300 per annum. For catalogues or admission
address Rev. James Dobbin.
Bishop WHIPPLE, President, Mrs. General HALLECK, Patron.

A Captain of infantry, of March, 1867, stationed at
one of the most desirable posts in Wyoming Territory, wishes
to transfer into the infantry or cavalry with some officer of the
same rank stationed on the Pacific coast, East, or in the South.
Address, J. B. D., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

V. B. KING & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general Banking business. First-class Securities
bought and sold on commission. Attention given to the collection
of *Accounts* from officers of the Navy and the investment thereof
in the best securities or interest allowed thereon. Interest on all
deposits.
VINCENT B. KING, HENRY W. MILLER,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange. Late Lt.-Commander U. S. Navy.

Naval Science for July opens with an interesting ar-
ticle on "The Imperial Russian Navy." It contains
some information respecting the new circular iron-clads
now being built at St. Petersburg, which will doubtless
be new to many of our readers. These extraordinary
vessels, it appears, steam very fairly and behave very
well even in a seaway. As to the general progress
which the Russian navy is now making, the writer, Mr.
E. J. Reed, C. B., says: "We fancy we trace another
influence favorable to the progress of the Russian navy
in the great reaction which there set in when the Cap-
tain was lost. The scandalous agitation which ended in
that catastrophe had a great effect in other countries
besides our own. In France, it is true, neither M. Du-
puy de Lome nor the Emperor, we believe, were ever
much influenced by it; and in Prussia, His Royal
Highness Prince Adelbert resisted it to the full extent
even of his large powers as Lord High Admiral, and re-
sisted it successfully almost to the last. But in Russia,
as in this country, some highly-placed naval officers were
wholly ensnared by it, and pressed their views but too
effectually—pressed them 'not wisely, but too well.'
When the *Captain* turned over, all these gentlemen
turned over with her, and although some of them, like
the unhappy crew of that ill-fated craft, tried to creep
back to a position of safety over their own capsize
opinions, a universal recoil from those opinions took
place, and men who, like Admiral Popoff, had on princi-
ple opposed the pernicious heresy, naturally received the
attention to which they were entitled, and even gained
an influence by the reaction which set in after the hor-
ror of the *Captain's* loss had passed away."

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expres-
sions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable
quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year
should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer
stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers
of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX
DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in
advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order,
United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts,
which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. &
F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money,
but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced
to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by
the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses
by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever re-
quested to do so.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

RECENT despatches from Washington informed
us of a break in one of the most harmonious ne-
gotiations, considering its character, which the Gov-
ernment of this country has ever carried on; we
speak of the commission for settling the claims of
Mexicans against the United States, and of our citi-
zens against the Mexican government. These claims
originated, as all know, in acts of lawlessness grow-
ing out of the disturbances that have so long agita-
ted our neighboring republic. In the ever ebbing
and flowing tide of armies that has visited nearly
every city of Mexico within the last twenty or thirty
years, many an American merchant has been wreck-
ed, his merchandise seized, his person thrust into
jail, and large, often exhausting demands made upon
his cash or credit. Every one is familiar with the
favorite Mexican mode of waging war. Hostilities
commence with a demand upon all who have money
to give it up. Of course foreigners and foes are the
principal bankers of the generals, but it is an ac-
knowledgeed axiom that one must not be too par-
ticular. An insurrection there is not opposed until
it has gained some currency. For how is an army
to be fed or paid, when there are no foes to furnish
the means?

But it is not the Mexicans alone who are guilty
in this business. Our frontier is always in a fret,
Indians cross over and ravage the Texan herds, the
Mexican border is full of our cattle, and our soldiers
are plagued with arduous scouting duty. These
things are borne for a few years, and hardly bring
out a remonstrance, so little is diplomacy esteemed
in dealing with a government that does not seem
strong enough to make its arm formidable over
every part of its territory. But after a few years,
lawlessness begins on our side. Impromptu soldiers,
or even, as has happened more than once, regulars of
our Army, cross the river and sweep some wretched
Mexican town, of a dozen *jacals*, out of existence.
Piedras Negras and Bagdad are notable exam-
ples of our vengeance.

Of course, after a few years of history like this,
there are claims to be settled. Those claims had, a
few years ago, grown to such dimensions that they
could easily become a source of grave disquiet, and
the two governments took the precaution of settling
them by diplomacy. This measure was one of those
that marked Mr. SEWARD's fatherly care of Mexico.

When it had been decided upon, then there was
indeed a rising of the oppressed! And it was as-
tonishing how many had been injured in those mis-
erable brawls. We have recently beheld with won-
der and applause the revelation of French peasant
wealth, brought out at the call of a distressed coun-
try. But that, we can safely say, was nothing to
the riches developed by this measure among the
wandering and supposed impecunious adventurers
who live just beyond their country's pale. All
through Mexico, in every town that offers chances
of trade, is to be found a mass of men, in number to
surprise the beholder, who all claim to be Ameri-

cans, but who mostly remain subjects of those Euro-
pean monarchs under whose rule they were born.
Even those who were born under the Stars and
Stripes mostly hail from the sunny South, and are
incurable secessionists. The lost cause is still an
entity there, with men whose personal cause would
be very soon lost if they placed themselves within a
constable's beat.

But the convention with Mexico changed all this
as by the stroke of an enchanter's wand. Our cen-
sus takers ought to have gone down into Mexico.
They would have found loyal citizens enough to add
a very considerable percentage to their score. There
was a ransacking of old claims. There was swear-
ing (to facts) of the most frightful description. Per-
sons born in England pointed to obscure places in
the United States as the happy scenes of their birth,
and proved it by the testimony of—*Mexicans!* Claim
brokerage became a business of no mean impor-
tance, for firms of frontier lawyers had claims
amounting to sums of from \$100,000 to more than
five millions, which they were to "put through" for
the half.

It was supposed that the business of settlement
would be managed in the interest of some "ring,"
whose manipulations were to form a gigantic dis-
grace to President GRANT's administration. There
was immense activity on the frontier to take
advantage of it. It was amazing what *jacals* were
valued at. A good comfortable *jacal*, full of fleas
and dirt and therefore suitable to shelter a family,
can be had for from twenty-five to fifty dollars; but
ruined, its price was untold. How deep is Uncle Sam's
pocket? That was the only measure of value
thought of. Were we to believe the affidavits filed
in Washington, the gay cloaks of the Mexican dames
and cavaliers can be nothing less than the shawls
of Arabia, and their California diamonds the jewels
of Ind. There was a huge scramble for the proceeds
of Uncle Sam's tax laws, and it was such a reckless
one that it completely defeated itself.

Piedras Negras, as we have before said, suffer-
ed several years ago from an irruption of United
States troops. It was a town of a hundred or two
jacals, or mud huts, with a few one-story stone
houses, built in the rudest fashion. The furniture
of these habitations was such as is to be found in the
tenement houses of New York. The dress of the
people was poor, their means small, and their busi-
ness limited. They deserved compensation for an
outrage, and they put in a bill for about \$70,000
which, though probably far more than the value of
the town and all that was in it, ought to have been
paid. If the original sufferers or their heirs are to
be found we would willingly see our Government
add that much to Mexican wealth. But what demand
is presented to this commission, after ten or twelve
years' waiting? More than eleven million dollars is
asked! The falsity of the claims was apparent on
their face, but to satisfy all possible doubts, the
commission sent an agent to the place, who we be-
lieve reported that women were washing clothes
for a daily living, who had put in claims for valu-
able jewels. At all events his report was such that
the Piedras Negras claims went to the waste basket.
The Bagdad claims followed them, and an almost
bottomless source of swindling was choked up by
the commission agreeing to set aside all Indian
marauding claims, on both sides.

The fact is, no honest commission ever sat than
that which met to adjust the claims of our neighbor
and ourselves. They adopted rules which seem un-
fairly rigid. To make sure that the governments
they served were not swindled they deny to the
claimants what seems really theirs. Of this we
make no complaint. If men who trust themselves
to the doubtful chances of Mexican commerce get
their capital back they may think themselves lucky;
and the governments do well to wipe out all chance
of dispute at such a cost.

We rejoice greatly that the general expectation
that a ring would be formed, and there would be
great swindling, has been disproved to the satisfac-
tion of those most interested and who were also
loudest in the assertion. But we cannot find fault
with their expectation. The Tammany ring was then
in the flush of its power, and the swindles perpetra-
ted in America were the talk of the world. Those
who attempted to speculate in what they thought
was a general demoralization of society, have al-

ready discovered their mistake; and we may trust the vindication of our honesty as a people to the history of the day and the developments of the future. At all events the Mexican Ring is one of those things that the most eager reporter will hunt Washington for in vain.

The present difficulty in the commission relates to the action on the claims for Indian outrages. The new Mexican Commissioner thinks this commission has no power to act as it has done, holding the view that those claims are out of its jurisdiction. However the difference of opinion may be settled, the work done will not be effaced.

WHILE the composition of the new French army is still liable to modifications corresponding to the whims of the Corps Legislatif, the budget for the materiel of the army will probably, unless no exigencies arise, be maintained at its existing figures, which are interesting in many respects. The expenses of this nature already calculated upon amount to about \$75,000,000—more accurately to 379,000,000 francs. Of this, the engineering department takes 180,000,000 francs, or nearly half, while the item of artillery and military equipments is put down at 169,000,000, leaving only thirty millions to be divided: into clothing, 15,000,000; officers' pay, 9,000,000; hospitals, 2,000,000; and military subsistence and *harnachements*, 2,000,000 each. It must be remembered, in reviewing these amounts, that they stretch over a period of five years, from 1872 to 1877, and that for the current year only about a fifth part, or 80,000,000 francs, is to be expended.

Turning for a moment to details, we find no less than 150,000,000 francs devoted to fortifications, principally in Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Verdun, Besançon, and one or two other cities. The remaining 30,000,000 under this head go to artillery quarters and other military buildings. The construction of a great arsenal at Bourges and that of sundry powder magazines, together with tools, machines, etc., account for 40,000,000 in the budget. Another interesting item is that of cavalry arms, among which are included 60,000 carbines, 66,000 revolvers, 120,000 sabres, 10,000 cuirasses. A million is assigned for bridges. Finally, according to the *Avenir Militaire*, this "budget of liquidation" contemplates 450 field batteries, or 2,700 guns, which will be provided for, in part, by the transformation of old material, and will necessitate a new expense of 9,000,000 francs, each battery being calculated at about 20,000 francs. Eleven million francs are set apart to artillery cartridges, at an estimated rate of 8 francs each, which would give a total of 1,350,000 rounds, or 500 to each piece. Such are a few of the more important items in a budget which is interesting throughout.

THE well-known adage that it is as hard a task to feed an army as to fight it, became very familiar to our countrymen in the war of 1861-'65. Those days are not so distant that many a man cannot remember, among his bitterest experiences, the delays in preparing the noonday or nightly food after a long march. Often, had it been possible to interpolate in the weary story of "three days' cooked rations," to be carried in the haversack, one "good square meal"—say a nourishing soup—the troops would have been in vastly better condition for supporting fatigue. But the difficulties of the commissariat were often too great to hope for any such luxury, and did the cold rations of "hard tack" and cooked beef hold out, it was actually considered a gastronomic triumph.

Now, with the modern devices of science applied to war, it is quite clear that these make-shifts in campaigning must give way to more careful systems of cooking and more bountiful provisions of food. The subject is too intimately connected with the working condition of troops to be suffered to take the subordinate place so long assigned to it. Not long since a battalion of "infanterie de marine" while traversing Paris on its way to its new post, attracted considerable attention not only on account of the fine appearance it presented, but particularly on account of the curious perambulating kitchen by which it was followed. This latter consisted of a steam-heating apparatus drawn by two horses. On it was simmering a huge soup-pot and sundry

kettles and pans, while two men had been detached to attend to this machine, and went about their business as quietly as if in camp.

Whether this kind of paraphernalia would be practicable in the hardest marches of actual war, we shall not assume to say. But it is quite clear that for ordinary campaigning, and certainly for the habitual changes of station and other movements of troops in time of peace, it would come very well into play. Troops will endure with alacrity much fatigue in the prospect of rest and food at the appointed times. Their most discouraging outlooks are those which offer a prospect of being obliged, on reaching the moonday halt or nightly bivouac, to take a new tramp for fire-wood, another for water, and then to wait through the long process of preparing a meal after the fatiguing tramp. This inconvenience and hardship would be remedied by a good system of cooking on the march by portable kitchens. To the French soldier the matter is perhaps more important, since he is miserable without his ration of hot soup; but the general principle is applicable to any service. So again, there would often be an actual saving of time in long and rapid marches, since a brief halt with an instant distribution of a good hot meal would sometimes be worth more, in recuperating the system, than one of double the length with cold and stale food out of the haversack as the only refreshment. We are glad to observe that an officer of the British army, Captain FREDERICK P. WARREN, has not thought it beneath him to devote his mind to the invention of a cooking apparatus, which has been introduced into the British service, and is in process of introduction to our own Army and Navy, through the agency of Captain NORTON, whose former experience has taught him the advantage of good cooking to the Army.

PEOPLE who make rash promises are sometimes very much embarrassed; and among them we should judge will be General LEFLO, provided that distinguished officer carries out in good faith the compact he made in a council held at Paris during the siege. For, at that time when M. DORIAN proposed to put the manufacture of chassepots into the hands of private enterprise, General LEFLO declared that he would agree to swallow, sabre-bayonet and all, the first chassepot which should be turned out in good shape by a private manufacturer. Now, during the present summer, the first batch of chassepots manufactured in this way has been turned over to the Government after perfectly satisfactory tests. The question raised by a malicious Paris wit is whether the General will now fulfil his part of the bargain.

THE San Francisco *Call* of July 31 says: "The somewhat remarkable rumor which has been afloat for some time to the effect that the Mikado or Emperor of Japan intends visiting Europe and the United States, is confirmed in the news received at this port by the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Colorado*. The Mikado first contemplates an extended journey through his own dominions, the route of which is published in a Japanese paper, so that it will probably be some time before he is able to carry out his design of foreign travel. He will first visit France—presumably by the Suez route—thence other portions of Europe; and crossing the Atlantic, pay his respects to the people on the Atlantic slope, after which we may expect him at San Francisco, from which point he will embark on his return home. This visit is suggested to the Mikado by the evidences he has had of late years of the superior civilization of the occidental portion of the world, and the extremely cordial reception with which his embassy has everywhere been met. The glowing accounts they write him of the unthought-of wonders to be seen abroad, have doubtless filled his youthful mind with a desire to look abroad himself into the great world, from which he may derive valuable lessons of instruction. Japan, now so eager in the race of progress, would profit greatly hereafter by the Emperor's experience thus obtained; and he proves himself a wise ruler to have adopted so sensible a conclusion. His reception, beyond a question, will be everywhere cordial and in keeping with the dignity he represents."

The natives look with amazement at the changes inaugurated through the late civil war. The country is quiet, and all seem to acquiesce in the present state of affairs. The Mikado is accompanied on his trip by eight men-of-war. Much comment has been made on the let-

ter from Corea, which has been received by the Mikado. Corea spurns the Japanese demands, and offers to fight at any moment, and even threatens to attack Japan. The letter of the Mikado on assuming power in Japan to the Coreans, demanding tribute, was torn up and scattered with contempt, one of the Ambassadors of Japan was imprisoned, and the other sent back to convey the threats of the Coreans and their contempt for the new rule. The letter of the Mikado was sent three years ago; since which time America attempted to make a treaty with Corea. Foreigners complain that had the Japanese been friendly disposed toward the United States they would have informed the Americans of the state of affairs in Corea, and thus avoided a defeat of America's intentions there. But Japanese pride and Japanese secrecy alike forbade the exercise of candor.

A despatch from Yokohama, July 7, reports that the Mikado left Yedo June 28, accompanied by eight men-of-war, intending to visit several shrines at Koto and several portions of the southern country, returning after forty days' absence. It is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion. Much good is expected therefrom. The Mikado was dressed in foreign style.

THE Third Auditor's report for July shows that there were settlements made in his office as follows: 331 quartermaster's money accounts, involving \$4,056,865 69; 911 property accounts; 122 commissaries of subsistence, involving \$237,156 88; 39 pension agents, involving \$1,945,122 59; 11 engineers, involving \$121,858 68; and eight Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, involving \$21,775 84. Claims were also settled as follows: 127 for lost horses; 1 lost steamboat; 2 Oregon war, 1 State war claim, and 465 miscellaneous claims, involving \$317,002 73, and 1,657 pension claims under act of February 14, 1871—war of 1812—were examined and certified.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury has decided that it was not necessary that a commission should be appointed by the President for the investigation and settlement of the Kentucky war claims. This opinion was given in consequence of the question having been raised that the same course should be pursued as in the case of the Missouri war claims, which were referred to a commission to consider the limitations and reservations contained in the law in relation to their settlement. A special act was passed in relation to the Kentucky claims, and they will be adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury, who now are engaged on them.

THE vessels composing the British iron-clad squadron are being got ready at Chatham, with the view of the Coastguard commencing their annual cruise. It is expected they will rendezvous thirty miles south of the Lizard, on the 7th of August. According to existing arrangements, the ships will be absent from England for several weeks, during which time they will be exercised in steaming and training under all conditions of weather and wind. The temporary command will devolve on Rear-Admiral Randolph, C. B., who will hoist his flag on the *Achilles*.

PURCHASERS of military and naval works, and books on scientific subjects, will do well to consult the list of publications for sale by D. Van Nostrand, which appears elsewhere. Mr. Van Nostrand has secured to himself almost a monopoly of works in this special line, and nowhere else in this country can so complete an assortment be met with.

MESSRS. Warnock & Co., of New York, are congratulating themselves that the new regulations prescribing the uniform of the Army have adopted their several patterns of hats, and they announce their readiness to furnish them at short notice.

MESSRS. Bent & Bush, of Boston, with their usual activity, were first in the field with the announcement of their readiness to furnish the articles in their line called for by the new regulations concerning uniforms. This announcement, which appeared on our first page a fortnight since, reappears again this week.

THE firm of V. B. King & Co., who advertise in the JOURNAL this week, is the continuation of a house established and in successful business more than fifteen years. The senior partner of the firm has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange for a number of years. Captain H. W. Miller entered the firm two years ago, soon after his resignation as Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy. His character and standing in the service are well known and may well secure to the firm the confidence of his brother officers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE NEW UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The fiat has at last gone forth. The board which has been in session almost ever since the war has at last decided to dress us in the gorgeous apparel of the drum-major.

There are a few pertinent questions which naturally arise in connection with our laying aside our present uniform and donning our new outfit:

1st. What are we "subs" going to do with our epaulettes? Shall we present them to the major and brigadier-generals, or have a grand raffle, and sell out to the circus bands?

2d. As they have done away with the sash, how is the officer of the day to be distinguished from the rest of his fellow-sufferers? A friend at my elbow suggests that the commanding officer might chalk "O.D." on his back when he comes into the office to report for orders.

3d. Is the gold lace that is to be placed on our cuffs really to prevent officers from wiping their noses on their coat-sleeves?

4th. How are brevet second lieutenants to show their rank on the collars of their coats?

5th. Can we not obtain the new sword-belts from some commandery of Knight Templars at a cheaper rate than by purchasing them of Horstman & Co.?

6th. Will Congress be induced to give each officer of the Army two hundred dollars to purchase the new outfit with?

7th. In default of the above, why wouldn't it be a good idea to issue "proposals" in each military department for furnishing the uniforms to officers by contract? The contract to be given to the lowest bidder, provided he is a responsible party and has no relation in Congress.

8th. Does anybody know of any responsible tailors?

9th. Why couldn't the new pants be half red and half blue, instead of only an inch and a half stripe?

10th. If we have to wear the inch and a half stripe on our pants, why couldn't the sergeants stripes be placed on the inside seam, so as to make a little difference between the commissioned and non-commissioned officers?

11th. Isn't there a strong possibility of second lieutenants being taken for colonels or majors, with their double-breasted coats?

12th. Why wouldn't it be a grand chance for the Metropolitan police to purchase a lot of second-hand single-breasted coats from the officers?

13th. Supposing that we have not the money to buy a new outfit with, will we be tried for "disobedience of orders" if we don't get it?

14th. If we do get it and don't pay for it, will we be tried for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman?"

15th. As some of us will probably be tried one way or another, which would you rather be tried for, if you were in my place?

Any information in answer to the above questions will be thankfully received.

REVILO.

THE CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Last Saturday evening, at retreat, General Orders No. 76, Adjutant-General's office, dated July 27, 1872, was read to this command, which order makes it compulsory upon every soldier to purchase a new outfit on or before the 1st day of December next.

The cost of such new outfit, taking the present price of clothing as a guide, will be, probably, not less than from \$38 to \$32, including alteration and fitting, etc. It has at once attracted the attention of the thinking men of the garrison, and we are desirous of calling the attention, through your columns, of those in high authority, to the hardship which will be thereby inflicted upon the rank and file of the whole Army.

By the General Order issued from the Adjutant-General's office in June last (G. O. No. 51, A. G. O., dated June 22, 1872), carrying into effect the last act of Congress regulating the pay of the Army, the clothing accounts of enlisted men are directed to be settled on the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year, when all amounts exceeding the six months' allowance for clothing, as published in G. O. No. 76, A. G. O., December 26, 1871, will be deducted from every man's pay on the June and December pay rolls.

The effect of this order will be that the men who have drawn no clothing since June 30 will be credited with the following amounts on the 31st of December, viz.:

Those in the first year of service.....	\$34 00
" " second " "	14 04
" " third " "	18 44
" " fourth " "	14 04
" " fifth " "	17 88

The result, therefore, of G. O. No. 76, A. G. O., c. s., will be, that, unless some provision be made to prevent it, every enlisted man in the service will have the following amount deducted from his already scanty pay on the first pay-day of the next year, viz.:

Those in the first year of service.....from \$ 4 to \$ 8	
" " second " "	14 " 18
" " third " "	10 " 14
" " fourth " "	14 " 18
" " fifth " "	11 " 15

The above calculations are made at the full allowance for the six months, and as every man must necessarily draw at least three pairs of shoes and some underclothing

during that space of time, we may safely add another \$5 to the deduction to be made from his pay in January for clothing overdrawn.

Now, Mr. Editor, who will be benefited by this change of uniform? Certainly not the soldier. The present clothing has been found both serviceable and comfortable at all seasons of the year during the war, and for the last seven years has answered every purpose during peace. No complaints whatever have been made against it by the rank and file.*

The object of this letter is to call attention to the facts of the case, in the hope that the clothing allowance may be increased sufficiently to cover the expense of the new outfit, which can easily be done in the following manner, as we believe that, under the present law, the amount allowed for clothing is decided by the Secretary of War:

If the clothing allowance from December 31, 1872, to December 31, 1873, were raised to the same rate for every enlisted man as is allowed for the first year of service, we feel assured that every man would cheerfully submit to the deduction from his pay in January, as he would then be enabled to save during the year the amount he will have paid; and while the soldier who serves out his enlistment faithfully would be benefited by being thus compelled to save the amount deducted from his pay, the Government would be protected from loss by desertion, as whatever a man saves on his clothing account is held until he is honorably discharged from the service.

OGLETHORPE BARRACKS.

*On the contrary, we have had a constant stream of complaints from the rank and file, some of which we have published, but more have not been published.—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

"THE SCHOOL AND THE ARMY."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is said that a man who has no enemies can be but a poor creature at best, and so of a book that gains nothing but praise—it can't be worth much after all, being generally ephemeral. General Hazen's book, which has hitherto gained nothing but praise, chiefly from civilian critics, is a great deal too good to be passed by in this manner by professionals; and if the JOURNAL won't point out its faults, such as they are, it will doubtless permit an inveterate grumbler to say a word on the other side against the indiscriminate laudation with which the book in question has been hitherto somewhat beplastered.

As long as our attention was confined to the extracts published in the JOURNAL, we were free to say "excellent" to almost everything, but careful perusal of the book itself has considerably altered our opinion of the author's capacity, though not of the value of the statistics he has collected about the Prussian army. In those statistics lie the whole value of the book, which ought to have been called in stricter accordance with what it really is: "1870 Through Bismarck's Spectacles."

From the first page the partiality and unfairness of the writer are exposed in dealing with anything French. The general seems to have been so much intoxicated with the politeness of Count Bismarck, and with the fact of being at the same headquarters with a real live emperor and innumerable princes, large and small, that he cannot recover his equanimity till he has published to the world the details of his talk with the astute chancellor, in the style of a professional interviewer. The childlike faith with which the artless general swallows the long story told by Bismarck about the origin of the war, and the pride with which he publishes it are really touching. The chancellor must have thought Americans very gullible as he observed the effect of his communication—how "by accident" the king and he and "Fritz" met at the railway station at Berlin, and how "the tears ran down the aged cheeks of the king," at the bare idea of going to war, etc., etc.

We can commend pp. 11 to 19 of the general's book for a good old healthy one-sided view of things Gallic, worthy of John Bull in the days when he firmly believed the staple article of French diet to be frogs, and British rule over the ocean to be immortal.

Especially we commend to all travelled Americans that knowing description of French character on p. 17, wherein the chancellor remarks that it is "anomalous," "more like the Chinese," "a Frenchman is content to be a servant," "never aspires to advance," etc., etc. It is clear, from other remarks of his own, that General Hazen fully endorses these liberal and far seeing utterances. The Chancellor then tickles him immensely by comparing the Americans and Germans on equal terms, as being so far superior to that poor French yahoo; and certainly in the rest of the book the General has followed the precepts of the mutual admiration societies to their fullest extent, by tickling his tickler to any degree, reasonable or otherwise.

What with Bismarck and the emperor, the poor general's head grows so confused on political subjects that he undertakes an elaborate defence of the *ius divinum* of kings to rule as they please. (p. 32, etc.) According to him it is a "natural right," like that of a father to his children's obedience, and the general traces up this "natural right" as far as the patriarchal system, very prettily. Afterwards he informs us somewhat confusedly that it tends to monarchy "to prevent confusion," although how this patriarchal system tended to turn the margraves of Brandenburg into Kings of Prussia we are not informed, especially as it appears (pp. 49, 50, 51, etc.) that the present king belongs to the younger branch of his family, while the elder has abandoned its rights, which, if "natural," can't well belong to any one else. But a West Point officer arguing on "divine right of kings" can't be expected to be very logical, the curriculum of his Alma Mater not being supposed to include close reasoning, outside of lines and figures.

It's a thousand pities that the General did not confine his book to things military, and then only to those under his own observation. This part of his book is so good, the information on German army administration so valuable, that it is to be regretted that he should have encumbered it with the twaddle painfully apparent in so

many parts of the work. For instance, his own independent remarks on French character are so clearly dictated by ignorance and prejudice all through, and he is so ready to retail every insignificant little tale of scandal about France, that the early characters of his book are frequently revolting to any person who has any real acquaintance with French character. His chapters on the French army contain not one single original word. They are all taken at second-hand from Trochu, and other sources well known to every military student. If the General had but taken the same pains to judge the one army that he did with the other, we might have had a book that aimed at less, but accomplished more in reality.

He ascribes the failure of the French, the triumph of the Germans, to nothing but the difference of education, even while he himself shows that the one nation had two hundred and fifty thousand men or less, to oppose to the six hundred thousand of the other. No mistake is more common, none more shallow, than to glorify victory unduly from wrong causes. Where would the boasted schools of the German have been, had the advantage of numbers been reversed? General von Moltke has been praised up to the skies of late as a perfect general, but where would he have been had his been the inferior force, his enemies more than twice as numerous? No doubt the French generals committed many and grave mistakes, but their task was an uphill one from the first; that of the Germans a very easy one. It was such a problem as presented itself to Grant and Sherman in 1864, but with far less difficulties; for the country was less susceptible of defence, and the French generals had none of the capacity of Lee and Johnston. With a force vastly superior to press back an inferior enemy, and march to the centre of that enemy's country, was the task. Von Moltke executed it in 1866 and 1870, like a cautious, wary old soldier, throwing away never a chance, and moving steadily on. Had the French had a Lee or a Johnston they would have fallen slowly back, disputing every point stubbornly, and only retiring to new positions when outflanked. On the contrary they played into their enemy's hands like Hood, and by wild, isolated attacks threw away what they might have gained by stubbornness and caution, as in Johnston's case.

Had Johnston remained in command at Atlanta, Sherman would never have marched to the sea; had either Lee or Johnston been in the place of McMahon, Sedan would never have witnessed the disgrace it did. But all this disaster to France does not prove that Germany beat her in consequence of schools. It only proves the truth of the old saying that God marches with the heaviest battalions.

When Von Moltke can take a small army, like Napoleon in 1796, and beat several large ones, it is time to call him a great general. At present he has only exhibited the talents of Attila, Alaric, Tamerlane, and other great destroyers. With an immense superiority of numbers he has used it cautiously and pitilessly. He might have done worse, it is true. He might have thrown it away. But as long as 6 is greater than 2½ so long will the former have an easy task to crush the latter, without the smaller man being abused for resembling the Chinese.

The general has a great deal to say about education which is good, and some more which is worthless. Especially is this the case with the sneer at classical education about which he informs us "that the tendency of modern thought is against it," p. 366. Since they don't teach the classics at West Point, this is not surprising, but the general, it seems to us, assumes too much in speaking for the tendency of modern thought. A certain class of moderns, and a pretty shallow class too, affects to despise the influence of the antique, simply because they never could master the difficulties of the dead languages, but the very Germans whom the general blindly adores might have taught him better than to underrate the classics, for they set a high value on them in all their higher schools and universities, and justly esteem a man only half educated who ignores the past. In that past lie many lessons for the present; if in nothing else than in showing us how history repeats itself, and how high cultivation failed to save the polished Greeks from the barbarous Macedonian under a good military system; the civilized Roman from the hosts of northern barbarians; the culture of Alexandria from the sword of the illiterate Amru, the arts and science of Bagdad from the swarms of Tartars under the sons of Jenghis; the culture and education of China, where every one reads and writes, and where learning is the avenue to power, from the conquering Manchoo; and now the wit and intellect of France from the stolid, ponderous German, who lumbers over her like an elephant by simple brute force, and keeps on trampling when the other is down, from a hidden fear that some day the tables may be turned, and even Sedan be wiped out by future victory.

That this will be the case, none know better than the Germans, and none acknowledge more openly that the fight must come over again before many years. An English king was once crowned in Paris, and before thirty years had passed, the English were driven out of the whole land save in three towns. Pavia did not kill France. 1814 saw the Allies in Paris, and 1815 saw Waterloo, and yet France did not die, but rose again to become the acknowledged arbitress of Europe under the very man who fell at Sedan. All the shallow estimates of French character, seen through an enemy's spectacles, rating them with Chinese, and abusing them for "servility" because they were polite enough to take off their hats to a stranger (p. 42) will not alter the real facts, but they will tend to give many Americans who have no opportunities of judging for themselves erroneous impressions.

General Hazen seems to have identified himself so completely with the conquerors as to be unable to see any good in their enemies. He retails with great glee (pp. 62, '3, '4), some stories about the poor and proud French noblesse with Prussians billeted on them, which no doubt to him seemed quite comical, whereas to one who knows the people sneered at, there is something wonderfully pathetic in the poor Marquise de Grammont "shy-

ering over the coals of a scanty fire, for they are too poor for servants, until three o'clock in the morning waiting for their self-invited guests." And those guests mortal enemies.

The sneer implied through the whole of these three pages is not very far from positive brutality; but the general is so blinded by his Prussian partiality as to be unable to see it, and we regret it the more, as his remarks otherwise are full of humanity, when not clashing with Prussian interests.

The account of Prussian army organization and administration is excellent, and the chapters on the American Army full of thought. If only the general had confined himself to his proper sphere, infantry, he would have made a magnificent book, for from his account the Prussian infantry seems to be splendid. As for their cavalry, it seems to offer nothing worthy of imitation: but McClellan had prepared us for that, sixteen years ago, in his report, and the Prussian cavalry does not seem to have made any advance since then, to judge from this book. The general informs us of one curious fact about our own cavalry (p. 213), that "the sabre as well as the lance is no longer useful, and is always left in camp when our troops go on active service." This will be news to the men of Sheridan's cavalry who charged at Winchester, but the general's speciality being infantry, it is not to be wondered at, and as his service seems to have been entirely in the West, it is probable that the cavalrymen there did as he says, or the general would not assert it so confidently.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THIERS.

(From a letter to the Nation, dated Paris July 19, 1872.)

THE session of the French Chamber is coming to an end, and it will not be inopportune to sum up its results, in a diplomatic, in a military, in a financial, and in a political sense. A final convention has been signed with Germany, and it can hardly be called satisfactory. The Treaty of Frankfurt assured the complete liberation of French soil on the 1st of May, 1871, on the payment of a ransom of five milliards. Two milliards have been paid, and in a few days a loan will be issued for three milliards. This loan will undoubtedly be covered, as the credit of France is still good, and its resources have shown an extraordinary amount of elasticity. But the conversion of three milliards in paper money into gold, and the payment of this vast sum of gold at Berlin, are operations which require time; the monetary markets of the whole world would suffer too great a perturbation if such an enormous sum in specie were suddenly withdrawn from one place to another. The Government of France, instructed by the experience of the last year, has been obliged to ask for a delay of one year. It has reserved its decision of anticipating its payments; but I have good reason to think that it will not be able to make use of this liberty; practically, the French territory will be occupied one year more than was stipulated in the Treaty of Frankfurt; and Germany, in return for the delay which she has conceded to us, has exacted some new conditions, such as the neutralization of all the departments successfully liberated, and the permission to keep an army of occupation of 50,000 men till the very last day, maintained, of course, by France. I am therefore obliged to consider the new treaty as an aggravation of the Treaty of Frankfurt. After eighteen months, the diplomatic position of France does not seem to be as good as in the days of the Commune. Germany will keep Belfort, which is the key of Alsace, a year longer than we then hoped. The French have unfortunately a sort of Chinese wall around their minds, and will never be brought to examine what foreigners think of their affairs. But on this occasion it was hardly possible to be blind to the fact that Germany felt now more stringent, more inimical than on the day after the war, and that Europe had not tried to make an appeal to the generosity of our conquerors.

What can be the reason for this? Is it simply because the world applauds the strong and has no compassion for the weak? Is it because the European monarchies cannot see with much satisfaction that France is still a republic at least in name? I think not. The true reason of the coldness of Europe and of the severity of Germany must be looked for in our financial and military policy. If M. Thiers had simply kept a nucleus of an army, let us say 100,000 men; if the regiments, the cadres formed by Gambetta, had been broken to pieces; if the President had shown a serious desire to adopt a pacific policy, the circumstances would be different. The Chamber, during its laborious session, has voted a new military law; it was its object to adopt the Prussian system, founded on a short term of service, so as to have a small army in peace, a large army in war. M. Thiers, who is very hostile to the Prussian system, wished to have an army of old soldiers, and to have it as large as possible. The system adopted is a sort of bastard plan; the population will be divided into five-years soldiers and six-months soldiers. This is not the place to discuss its merits from a military point of view. I will only say here that it will give the government an army of 400,000 men on the peace footing, which involves an enormous expense. In the budget of 1872 I find that M. Thiers's army will cost the country 100,000,000 francs more than the Army of Napoleon III., with its expensive Imperial Guard. Germany and Europe had no right to interfere in this work of reorganization of the French army; but surely M. de Moltke knows better than any body that M. Thiers has now 150 regiments of infantry, 30 regiments of artillery, and 80 regiments of cavalry; and that his intention, often expressed in the Chamber, is never to have his infantry regiments less than 2,000. For a peace establishment, this is assuredly the most gigantic that can be imagined.

As it involves great expense, and as the war and the ransom to Germany add new burdens to the country, M. Thiers had to shape his financial policy not in the direction of retrenchment and economy, but in the direction of extravagance. After the war a *fourtrance*, we have

had taxation a *fourtrance*. At first M. Thiers promised 120,000,000 of economies, and asked for 420,000,000 of new taxes. This last number was swollen in several successive speeches to 500,000,000, 600,000,000, and it has now attained 700,000,000. M. Thiers has always been a protectionist, and the tax he most cherished was a tax on all raw materials, that is, on all the elements of industry. The Chamber, more imbued with sound principles of political economy, voted in January against this tax, and on this occasion M. Thiers threatened to retire. Since then every possible tax has been tried and discussed; means have been found to put the budget of 1871 and the budget of 1872 in equilibrium, but still M. Thiers wants more money. He attacked bitterly (and it is always easy to attack a tax) all the taxes proposed by the Commission of the Budget. Now, at this late period of the session, he says he must have not only an equilibrium, but a surplus; he contests the calculations of the Commission, and he again asks the Chamber to vote the tax on raw materials. Since January last the position of parties has been reversed; the Left is now Ministerial. As M. Thiers has gone further and further from the "paot of Bordenaux," and shown more and more determination to favor the republican solution of our political crisis, the Republicans have rallied more and more round him. They all voted in January against the tax on raw materials; now it is very probable that they will vote for it. They sacrifice their principles to a higher object; in order to save the republican form of government, they are ready to make every sacrifice to M. Thiers.

But this financial question, besides its domestic importance, has an importance abroad. The protective policy has induced M. Thiers to give notice of terminating our commercial treaty with England; and it is certain now that we shall do the same by all our commercial treaties one after the other. M. Thiers intends to reconquer what he calls the fiscal liberty of France. But will not this policy isolate France more completely in Europe? England, Belgium, Switzerland, will lose much by the adoption of a protective policy in France. Germany will do its best to draw within the sphere of its own attraction these small powers, Belgium and Switzerland, who were becoming under a free-trade policy more and more tied to our interests. The United States adopted a high protective policy at the end of a glorious war, in order to pay the interest on the national debt and to make a sinking fund. But your Republic is the undisputed master of a continent. It has enormous resources, mineral and others, to develop, and it has nothing to fear from any neighbor; and, notwithstanding these exceptional advantages, America will certainly by degrees lower its tariff, and return to a free-trade policy. The case of France is different. France is vanquished; France must consider her neighbors; France cannot afford to remain insensible to the feelings and interests of England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. M. Thiers has, in my opinion, committed a fault of the first magnitude in going back to a protective policy, especially as he cannot plead the excuse of an immediate necessity, and as the commercial and industrial classes were ready to bear all the burdens which could be placed on them. To sum up my opinion, the military system of M. Thiers on one side, and his commercial policy on the other, have isolated France in Europe, and have rendered her position even more difficult than it was some time ago.

But, will you say, why did not the Chamber, which was imbued in its majority with sounder ideas, force them on the President? I will answer in one word: because we have not, under the name of a republic, a real republic. There is no constitution, therefore there is no higher law, which defines the powers of the executive and of the legislative power, no buffer between these two forces. M. Thiers is the chosen delegate of a sovereign house; but he does not live apart, like a constitutional king or a president. He has no responsible cabinet, and he is alone responsible. There is no real sanction to his responsibility, like the re-election and the various checks offered by the American Constitution to the excesses of the executive. His tenure of office has no limit, except the self-dissolution of the Chamber. The sovereign or pseudo-sovereign Assembly can only get rid of him by killing itself, and it dares not dissolve, because the state of the country is not sufficiently reassuring. What are the consequences of this anomalous state of things? M. Thiers comes to the chamber, and talks and struggles. Day after day he mounts the tribune. I have heard him make three speeches in one sitting. What sort of resistance can be made to him? If there is an adverse vote, he immediately threatens to resign. He did resign once or twice, and the Chamber had to ask him humbly to remain. But, it may be asked, is M. Thiers a necessary man? I am afraid to say yes; not because he is necessary, but because he is thought necessary. He has treated with Germany, he has conquered the Commune; but this might be forgotten. His chief utility is this: So long as he is where he is the question of monarchy versus republic remains in suspense. If a man is learning to swim he will only feel comfortable where he knows that the water is not too deep; one foot further he knows he may be drowned. M. Thiers keeps monarchy and republic both above water, and though he abuses often and ill-treats every party, he never brings them where some of them are sure to be drowned. It is a curious phenomenon in history. Here is a man who, at the age of seventy-five years, is the only possible ruler of a great country which calls itself a republic. We are living from day to day. Every body knows that when he disappears there will be something more than a parliamentary dispute.

It is very strange for those who have studied the true character of republican institutions that during this feverish agitation nobody seems to care to know what the French people want. Every body talks of Thiers, and MacMahon, and the Duc d'Aumale. But where is the French people—the people who will pay these enormous taxes, and will give their sons for this new tremendous army? The people have no voice. The press is the instrument of personal ambitions; it does

not look, like the great papers of England and America, for public opinion. There are millions of honest men in France who are only waiting for the establishment of a definite government to give it their allegiance. But they are unable to make this government themselves, and their representatives have confided the exercise of their own authority to an old statesman who has no monarchical or republican principles, and who only believes in himself.

OUR OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

[From the Correspondence of the World.]

SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., August 3, 1872.

Our great General is said to have experienced rudeness and incivility at the hands of Kaiser Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, and Marshal Moltke. But if the bosom of our mighty warrior has been at all ruffled by the slights he received at Berlin, it could scarcely fail to be soothed again by the courtesies and attentions lavished on him at Osborne by Queen Victoria. Her Majesty has been exceedingly gracious and civil to the General—so much so, indeed, that some of us began to wonder how the Prince of Wales would like the American chief as a step-father. The remembrance of the fact that there was already a Mrs. Sherman sufficed to put an end to this kind of speculation, and we ended by ascribing the civility shown by the Queen to General Sherman and the officers of the American fleet to what no doubt was its real cause—a sincere admiration on the part of the Queen of the talents of the General as a soldier, and a desire to manifest her affection and good-will toward a country which, had it not been for the blundering of one of her ancestors, would to-day form part of her dominions. A finer set of men than the officers received by Her Majesty at Osborne on Thursday could not be easily found; and it is likely that the Queen, upon seeing them, mentally repeated, with a slight change, the words of that ancestor of hers who heard with mingled chagrin and pride of the gallantry of the Irish at Fontenoy, "Cursed be the laws which have robbed me of such subjects!"

You will have received an account of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the American fleet on Wednesday. There was a wild rumor flying about that the Queen herself would accompany her son and daughter-in-law on this visit; and I believe it is quite true that Her Majesty expressed her regret that she could not give to herself that pleasure. The Prince himself was the bearer of a message from the Queen to General Sherman and Rear-Admiral Alden, apprising them of her desire to receive them and the officers of the fleet at her court at Osborne the next day. The reception was entirely for them and in their honor, and as such it was understood and appreciated.

General Sherman, Minister Schenck, and the officers of the fleet arrived at the palace shortly before two o'clock. They were received with all due honor by Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Major-General A. Hardinge, and conducted to the dining-room, where luncheon awaited them. An hour was thus passed very agreeably, and at a quarter to three o'clock they were informed that the Queen would receive them in the drawing-room. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburgh, Colonel Ponsonby, and Sir John Cornell, immediately afterward entered the drawing-room. The Queen was looking extremely well and was in unusually good spirits. She appeared indeed perfectly happy and anxious to convey her happiness to her guests. As much of the formality attending a reception as was possible to dispense with was laid aside, and things went on as much as possible as they would have done in the drawing-room of any lady of rank. The presentations to Her Majesty were made by Mr. Schenck in the following order: General Sherman, Admiral Alden, Captain Temple, U. S. ship *Wabash*; Captain Bryson, U. S. ship *Brooklyn*; Captain Shufeldt, U. S. ship *Congress*; Captain Brees, U. S. ship *Plymouth*; Captain Wills, U. S. ship *Shenandoah*; Lieutenant-Commander Swann, U. S. ship *Wachusett*; Captain Simpson, naval attache; and Colonel Anderson, aide-de-camp to General Sherman. Among all these men of war there was one man of peace, Bishop Mellvaine, of Ohio. He had been very anxious for an opportunity to bow his knee to "Victoria, by the grace of God Defender of the Faith," and head of the Church which is the mother of his own ecclesiastical body; and General Schenck gratified him. He was presented to the Queen after the officers, but Her Majesty seemed much less impressed by his appearance than by that of the men of war. She and they got on very well together, but my discreet pen refuses to tell tales out of school, and if you wish to know what was said you must ask the General or the Admiral. After the presentations to the Queen were over, the officers were introduced, with less formality, to the charming Princess Beatrice, the fairest flower of all the royal family, and to her brother, the young Leopold. This all over, some time was spent in conversation, and at five o'clock the officers set forth on their return in what I found to be a very loyal frame of mind.

The next day—yesterday—other joys awaited them. The Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Buchan, who is one of the best fellows alive, gave to them a breakfast and garden party. The place of meeting was the grounds surrounding the ruins of Netley Abbey. The repast was of the most sumptuous character, and among the guests were most of the aldermen and councillors of Southampton, the United States Consul (Mr. W. Thomson), and the majority of the American naval officers. After the health of "The Queen" had been loyally responded to, the Mayor arose and proposed "The President of the United States of America." (Cheers.)

The toast was enthusiastically received, the band of the Engineers playing "The Star Spangled Banner." Then followed the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family;" and "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese and Ministers of all Denominations," which was acknowledged by the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, on behalf of his father, the bishop, and by the Rev. Mr. Few for the clergy.

The mayor then gave the toast of the day: "Admiral Alden, commanding the United States fleet in Southampton water," prefacing the toast with a few remarks on the hospitable reception which he had met with on the part of the admiral and officers of the fleet, and mentioning that the admiral, in his devotion to the fair sex, had invited the ladies of Southampton to an afternoon ball on board his vessel. He was sure they could not drink to an admiral of the United States Navy who more deserved their esteem and respect than Admiral Alden. (Loud cheers.)

Admiral Alden, on rising, was greeted with vociferous cheering. He had been called upon to make a speech before, but never to a toast which so nearly affected himself, and he hoped they would bear with him in his reply. He should perhaps be guilty of a little plagiarism if he told an anecdote which was related by General Schenck on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the American fleet. He then narrated the anecdote about a young lady who, on her return from an evening party, being asked by her father who was there, replied, "Oh, there were some Englishmen, some Americans, and some foreigners." He (Admiral Alden) felt as though he were among his own people. He almost wished, however, that at that moment he was in France, where he would have to make a speech in French, which would be a better speech than an English one, because it would not be understood. (Laughter.) But he had got an idea. The Rev. Mr. Wilberforce had apologized for not making an effective speech, because he came late and had not partaken of the good things provided by the hospitality of the Mayor. Mr. Wilberforce had said he could not make a speech on an empty stomach, and he (Admiral Alden) confessed he could not make one on a full one. (Laughter.) When asked if he was a descendant of the J. Alden of the *Mayflower*, he answered that they all came over in the *Mayflower*, and the modesty of that family had descended down to him. (More laughter.) In conclusion, he invited all present to a dance the next afternoon on board his vessel, when he would do his best to entertain them. He thanked them very heartily for their good wishes.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE MORAL STRENGTH OF A MILITIA.—Our militia are fortunately seldom called upon for active service, and the majority of our citizen soldiers serve out their term of enlistment without ever being called upon to empty their muskets, except it be at a target. The duties of our National Guardsmen are confined to the drill and study of the routine of military practice, including of course the participation in the showy parades and military pageants. Yet the mere existence of a National Guard composed of citizens has the strongest moral effect in preventing outbreaks of ill disposed persons, and the money expended upon the militia is a cheap insurance against injury to person and property from civil disturbances. The mere fact that the city of New York can in less than an hour assemble thousands of well armed troops in her streets has often shown itself sufficient to preserve the public peace in an emergency. This city has several times within the last few years been called upon to keep down the dangerous class; and let us here ask what would have been the effect had not the troops been at hand? Take the fearful riots of 1863, so frequently referred to, when the militia of the city were absent in the service of their country. What was the result? A riotous crowd fairly took possession of the city for several days, and until United States troops were called into requisition, and during this time many lives were taken, and more money lost in a few hours in property injured than the National Guard costs in as many years. Notwithstanding, in the eyes of many of our merchants and tax-paying citizens, the support of the National Guard has always been classed among the useless expenditures of the State, when the above facts alone prove that their property and their lives even are valueless without the National Guard. Fortunately the great city of New York has had few chances for proving this; in fact it seems too few to sufficiently impress it upon the forgetful memories of these croaking landholders. Past deeds and effective services have amply shown the value of a National Guard and its moral strength at all times and under all circumstances; and, in the words of a late major-general of the Volunteer Army, "New York would not be safe one hour without its National Guard."

RECEPTION OF THE EMMET GUARD.—The Sixty-ninth during the past week united with Company A, Captain Brennan, in reciprocating the kind treatment of the Emmet Guard of New Haven; in fact the Irish citizens of New York, military and otherwise, including the Emmet Guard of Harlem, gave their "Yankee-Irish" guests the whole-hearted Irish welcome for which the natives of the "Isle" have always been famous. The visitors, numbering some seventy-five men, arrived in this city on Saturday, and were under command of Captain Sheridan. They were received by Company A, increased to a fair-sized battalion, the Emmet Guard (independent) of Harlem, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a vast concourse of Irish citizens, and their entrance into the city was the immediate cause of an explosion of twenty-one blank cartridges. Along the route the visitors were greeted with cheers, and fine displays of fireworks at various places enlivened the line of march. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the streets, caused by the heavy rain that fell in the earlier portion of the evening, the visitors marched remarkably well, and their soldierly bearing elicited favorable comments. The uniform of the visitors is of the dark blue full-dress pattern, with scarlet trimmings, and very showy. On Monday the "Emmets," under the escort of Company

A, rusticated at Lion Park, and the same evening departed via boat for the "City of Elms" with the good wishes of their friends of New York, who during their stay lavished the kindest attentions upon them.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S PRACTICE.—Among the first regiments of the National Guard, if not the first, to introduce systematic target practice was the Twenty-second. For several seasons past, while other commands less progressive have "laid on their oars" during mid-summer, the Twenty-second has expeditioned to Sing Sing, Long Branch, Clifton, and other locations merely for practice with ball cartridge. The regiment, however, this season has made more rapid strides in target practice, Colonel Porter, its energetic commander, following the independent lead of Company F of the regiment, having instituted systematic rifle drill in the armory, and caused a more thorough instruction in the rudimentary principles as set forth by the system introduced by the National Rifle Association. The practice in the armory at fifty and sixty-five yards has increased in interest, and the men are fast becoming expert riflemen, of which the regimental practice on Tuesday at Clifton, N. J., gave remarkable evidence, despite the high temperature of the atmosphere and the unsheltered condition of the range. This range is located on the Erie road, some eighteen miles from Jersey City, and the regiment is trying to nominally lease these grounds for regimental practice, but as yet the negotiations have not been completed; the owners, however, have granted privilege of the erection of targets and the practice. The range is situated about half a mile from the railroad depot, is a level stretch of ground, bordered on the west side by several lines of hills of sufficient height to be a protection against stray or target-missing balls. Four targets six by four feet with a two feet centre, and a bull's-eye eight inches square, were placed under the shelter of these hills, the markers being protected by earth embankments at the side, the firing and score being in accordance with the Wimbledon system. The ranges were 100, 200, and 400 yards, the regiment firing at each by wing, the right wing companies opening fire soon after noon, then falling back to the 200 yards range target, and the left wing taking their place. Thus the firing was continued until past 4 o'clock, when the 400 range was opened upon. At this latter range, on account of a slight depression of the ground, a platform several feet high was erected, the firing being accomplished kneeling. At the 100 and 200 yard ranges each man fired three shots, while two each were ordered for the 400 yard range. But through some misunderstanding or mismanagement several of the companies fired but one shot at this target, while one company (A) failed entirely to secure a single shot. There was sufficient time for all to have fired at least two shots at this target; but in one or two instances we observed that the beat "cease firing" was too long delayed after some of the companies had finished, consequently these companies kept up the practice after the record had closed. Therefore some men had several shots more than the rule intended, while others were prevented from having what they were justly entitled to. Colonel Porter and Major McGrath were very active in superintending the firing, and deserve much praise for the successful practice; but some one was to blame for the somewhat bad management at the long range. We trust at the next practice some measure will be taken to protect the men from the strong glare of the sun. The firing parties at least should have some covering in so unsheltered a field. We would suggest the expediency of erecting muslin coverings, properly supported by light but stout poles, say seven or eight feet high. These would protect the men from the sun while standing, allow a free current of air, and at the same time be light and portable. The canvas tents on the ground were not used to any extent, the men preferring the ambrosial shades of a few scattered apple trees. The regiment paraded about half its strength on this occasion, and it was observed that the men took unusual interest in the firing, and that their improvement and general confidence in firing was much greater than that heretofore exhibited. As there were no prizes offered, to increase the interest, some of the companies raised small sums of money, say twenty or thirty dollars, and divided them into several prize lots for competition. We found that even the smallest incentive of this character increased largely the interest of the members in the practice. Every matter was very nicely arranged, and the score records under the Twenty-second's pioneer shootist, Private Carmichael, of Company F, were most creditably preserved. The practice concluded at shortly after 6 P. M., the regiment returning home in 7 P. M. train.

From the scores given below of the highest ten men of each company it will be seen that Company F leads. This was to be expected, when we remember that it was the first organization in the National Guard to move in the direction of systematically practicing rifle shooting. Its captain (Olan Randall), at considerable expense, created a range, complete with all appurtenances, and encouraged his command to practice; and there can be no doubt now but that the result of their superior shooting on Tuesday—which was below their average—is attributable to the experience the men have already had. This should be a strong argument and incentive to the other companies; and we would urge upon the Board of Officers to decide that each company should proceed once or twice this season for practice, as well as to encourage the men to go individually, at their convenience, the range being theirs, and easily accessible. We trust the

regiment will have another meeting in the fall, at which we think there might be prizes given to the highest dozen or so individual scores, and a badge to the team of the best company. There is no question but that prizes stimulate emulation. At all events, in view of the approaching contest of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, it will be necessary to have another meeting to choose the men who shall have the honor of representing the regiment for the State prize. The entire day's proceedings passed off without a hitch, and every one appeared greatly elated and pleased with the trip, general satisfaction being felt that the monotony and dissipation of militia excursions were broken by this novel and useful means of training and pleasure. We were pleased to observe the interest taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Vose, of the Seventy-first, and Colonel Braine, of the Ninth, and Captain Wingate, secretary of the N. R. A., who were on the ground all day.

The following is the score of the best ten men of each company:

COMPANY F.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 2 shots.	Total.
Carmichael, Private.....	9	7	5	21
Weed, Private.....	8	8	5	21
Beckwith, Lieutenant.....	9	7	2	18
Hawkins, Private.....	8	3	6	17
Cocks, ".....	8	6	3	17
McMurray, Corporal.....	7	9	0	16
Brill, Private.....	9	7	0	16
Fartout, Sergeant.....	9	4	2	15
Backer, Private.....	8	7	0	15
Kolwing, ".....	9	6	0	15
Total.....				171

COMPANY D.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 1 shot.	Total.
Hicks, Private.....	12	7	0	19
Struthers, ".....	10	6	2	18
Howard, ".....	8	8	0	16
Smith, Captain.....	10	5	0	15
Terhune, Lieutenant.....	6	6	2	14
Clark, Private.....	9	2	0	11
Leahy, ".....	6	4	0	10
Patterson, Sergeant.....	8	2	0	10
Cantrill, Private.....	8	2	0	10
Smith, ".....	7	2	0	9
Total.....				132

COMPANY G.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 2 shots.	Total.
Owens, Corporal.....	8	9	0	17
Wenzel, Private.....	8	5	3	16
Rohwedder, Private.....	9	5	2	16
Lepper, Sergeant.....	8	7	0	15
Ewen, Private.....	9	6	0	15
Callisen, ".....	8	6	0	14
Kibby, Q. M. Sergeant.....	8	4	0	12
Amyar, ".....	6	3	0	9
Cominsky, Lieutenant.....	9	0	0	9
Limbruger, Private.....	7	2	0	9
Total.....				132

COMPANY C.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 2 shots.	Total.
Johnston, Private.....	9	7	2	18
Nash, ".....	9	5	2	16
Jacobs, Sergeant.....	7	6	0	13
Crowell, Private.....	9	4	0	13
Quinlan, ".....	8	5	0	13
Bush, ".....	8	2	2	12
Kauffman, ".....	7	4	0	11
Little, ".....	9	0	2	11
Levy, ".....	9	2	0	11
Topping, Lieutenant.....	4	6	0	10
Total.....				128

COMPANY E.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 2 shots.	Total.
Leslie, Private.....	8	7	4	19
King, ".....	9	6	2	17
McKimm, ".....	8	2	3	13
Worcester, A. A., Private.....	6	6	0	12
Fireman, Private.....	8	4	0	12
Pomeroy, Sergeant.....	4	7	0	11
Dunning, ".....	8	2	0	10
Crawford, Private.....	6	2	2	10
Worcester, H. E., Private.....	8	2	0	10
Healey, Private.....	6	2	2	10
Total.....				124

COMPANY A.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 2 shots.	Total.
Barry, Private.....	10	10	0	20
Briggs, Sergeant.....	8	7	5	20
Tyson, Private.....	6	8	4	18
Briggs, Lieutenant.....	8	8	4	20
Berrian, Corporal.....	6	5	11	22
Barr, Sergeant.....	7	4	11	22
Cooper, Private.....	7	4	11	22
Ingram, ".....	7	3	10	20
Waydell, Lieutenant.....	8	2	10	20
Martin, Private.....	8	0	8	16
Total.....				122

COMPANY H.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 1 shot.	Total.
Phelps, Corporal.....	8	8	0	16
Reynolds, Private.....	10	6	0	16
McMurray, ".....	10	6	0	16
Ritchie, Lieutenant.....	9	6	0	15
Sewell, Private.....	5	5	3	13
Robinson, Private.....	6	7	0	13
Tweedie, Corporal.....	8	2	0	10
Gluck, Private.....	4	2	3	9
Coles, Sergeant.....	8	0	0	8
Dusenbury, Private.....	4	4	0	8
Total.....				124

COMPANY B.				
	100 yds. 3 shots.	200 yds. 3 shots.	400 yds. 3 shots.	Total.
Jordan, Private.....	9	5	3	17
Downs, ".....	9	7	0	16
Canfield, ".....	5	8	2	15
Connor, Lieutenant.....	10	5	0	15
Odell, Private.....	7	7	0	14
Graham, ".....	6	6	0	12
Farley, ".....	5	2	0	7
McGrotry, ".....	7	0	0	7
Potter, ".....	3	2	0	5
Devoc, ".....	4	0	0	4
Total.....				111

COMPANY I.

	100 yds.	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
	3 shots.	2 shots.	2 shots.	
Horsfall, Lieut.	10	4	0	14
Eckerson, Corp.	12	2	0	14
Christie, Priv.	8	5	2	15
Cass, Sergt.	7	6	0	13
Mundheuk, Priv.	8	4	0	12
Franklin, Sergt.	7	3	0	10
Snedeker, "	5	2	2	9
Ford, "	9	0	0	9
Forman, Priv.	7	2	0	9
Downs, Corp.	6	2	0	8

Total.....111

The Creedmoor range of the National Rifle Association is being rapidly put into order for a grand competition the coming fall, and unless other regiments of the National Guard quickly bestir themselves the Twenty-second will carry off all the prizes.

MINNESOTA—FIRST INFANTRY.—This command, or at least a detachment thereof, came near doing a little active service for its State a few weeks since. It will perhaps be remembered that some three weeks ago two Indian half breeds were lynched and hung by a mob at Brainerd, Minn., for the alleged commission of a heinous crime on the person of Miss Helen McArthur, who left her home last April, since which time no traces of her whereabouts or fate had been ascertained. Some time following the disappearance of the girl a squaw gave information which led to the arrest of two half breeds as the guilty party, and their incarceration in prison was the result. While awaiting trial a lawless and determined mob assembled before the prison, broke in, and bound the sheriff, seized the prisoners and hung them on the nearest tree, finishing the work by firing a volley at the bodies as they swayed in mid air. The consequent excitement, and the reported appearance of large bodies of Indians from the camp of some two hundred, located just outside the town, gave rise to a call on the reliable First for aid, and in compliance with instructions Colonel Connelly despatched from St. Paul a detachment formed from details made from Companies A, B, and D, under the command of Captain Bunker, of the former company. The detachment numbered over eighty men, all of whom reported with most commendable promptness, and were soon despatched for the scene of the threatened fight. But fortunately the reported Indian invasion was over-estimated, and of a peaceable character, the greatest "Indian depredation" being the selling of blueberries. The troops and the action of the Governor was therefore somewhat ridiculed by the inhabitants of Brainerd, no harm apparently having been expected from the peaceable tribe of Indians encamping near the town.

This in brief is the account of the great "blueberry war" in which the gallant First did not take part. It is the old reasoning, of course, there was no necessity for the troops, because there was no fighting. But how were the troops to know that even the Indians were to remain peaceable after such an exciting exhibition of lawlessness on the part of the people of the town? Mob law is no law, be the circumstances what they may; and, believing this, we too condemn the Governor of the State for not sending troops in time to interfere if possible with the lawless execution of these half breeds. A mob of that character at any time is little better than the lowest half breeds, as the men who compose it have no respect for law; and when such things occur, where are we to look for justice?

A correspondent writes of the promptitude of the troops on this occasion, and says: "It astonished the natives both in St. Paul and at Brainerd to find soldiers fully armed and equipped so early on the ground; and croakers, who were always talking about feather-bed soldiers, keep their 'clappers shut.' The State gives us nothing to pay for uniforms, armory, transportation, music, or stationery; and I am in hopes, after being obliged to call upon the National Guard, whom they have not recognized before, they will feel in duty bound to recognize us in some substantial manner. The call upon us for assistance, and our prompt response, will do us good. A portion of the command was out one week, and of course will receive pay from the State; but if, in the event that the wise law-givers should think that the militia costs too much, the boys will be generous enough to tender the service already granted 'free gratis for nothing.' The opposition ridicule the calling out of troops, but render the boys due praise. The Governor did just as any wise and prudent Governor would do under like circumstances. We are all glad to know that the presence of armed men was not necessary, for those of us who passed through the horrors of the last Indian war know what it is. God forbid we should ever see another.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENTS.—The National Guard troops of this State have begun their encampments by regiments. The Ninth, Colonel Finan, went into camp on the 6th at Weymouth, and the First, same time, at Hull. We condense from our Boston exchanges, under date of August 8 and following, a sketch of the doings of the regiments in camp:

The camp of the Ninth has been one of the most tranquil ever experienced, and nothing has occurred to mar the success of the muster at Weymouth. A detachment of State police are under canvas in a field hard by the camp, and so light have been their duties that they are really suffering from ennui, and are spoiling for something to do. Two or three cases of simple inebriation have been punished with the customary penalty, and the parties, with one exception, hailed from the towns south of Quincy, and were picked up on the road outside of the camp grounds. Tuesday night was very quiet in camp, and nothing was done except to make mutual calls among the different companies. The morning opened very pleasant yesterday, and after reveille

the different companies, with perhaps two exceptions, indulged in company drill until the matutinal repast was ready, when they fell to with an appetite sharpened by the early exercise. About 9 o'clock the regiment was ordered out and a review was had, General Burrell being the reviewing officer. During this feature Colonel Finan was in command of the regiment. Subsequently the command was turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Strachan, and Colonel Jones and Major Bolster inspected the regiment. This occupied the entire forenoon, and the inspection was very thorough, not only the muskets and equipments being carefully examined, but also the officers' and company tents, the enlistment books of the several companies, mess-tents, and cook-houses. The inspecting officers appeared to be very well pleased with the condition in which they found matters. After inspection the regiment had a resting spell till half-past 2 o'clock. The companies were then ordered out for battalion drill, and occupied an hour in manoeuvring. At company roll call in the morning it appeared that the aggregate number of men reported was 500, and of these 343 privates and 33 officers were reported for duty, making a total of 376 on duty. At half-past 5 o'clock the regiment was ordered out for bayonet exercise, and about an hour was devoted to this duty. After breakfast the men remained quiet at their quarters until shortly before noon, when the provost and camp guards, under command of Lieutenant Haney, were ordered out for escort duty to the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Washburn. His Excellency anticipated this honor, however, and while the escort was en route to the bridge the Governor arrived, accompanied by Adjutant-General Cunningham and Surgeon-General Dale. After the prefatory formation the band played a lively air, and instantaneously the ten companies emerged from their respective streets in double time and formed on the parade ground. The men appeared in white trousers, and as they came into line the effect was grand. The Governor not being conversant with military matters, expected the men to march out simply on quick time, and though disappointed in this he was agreeably surprised at what he termed a "lively snap" in the corps. The line was handsomely formed, and while the men were preparing for review the Commander-in-Chief and members of his staff took positions in the front and centre of the line, and the order was given to prepare for review. The ceremony was gone through with finely, and was remarkable for the absence of tactical errors observable in one of the other regimental camps. The marching in review could not have been excelled, and the men appeared to excellent advantage. The marching and wheeling were excellent, and the marching salute to the Commander-in-Chief by the officers was superb in execution. On the evening of August 10 camp was broken, and the regiment prepared for their return to Boston. The boat was taken at 4:45 o'clock, and the regiment reached Boston soon after 6 o'clock, and passed up State street half an hour later. Colonel Finan addressed the men, and remarked that they had finished their sixth year of muster duty, during one-half of which time he had commanded them. Their appearance heretofore on each occasion had been such as to please him highly, but their conduct, attention to duty, aptitude in drill and excellence in all duties required of them during the past five days was such that words would but feebly express his appreciation. He thanked the officers and men for the manner in which they had seconded him in endeavoring to make the encampment a success, and hoped God would spare them for many such musters in the future as that which had just culminated so successfully. Three times three cheers were then given for the colonel, and soon afterward the regiment was dismissed, and the companies marched to their respective armories.

The first night of the encampment of the First regiment, Colonel Johnston, was remarkable for the order and stillness which prevailed, and after "taps" scarcely a sound was heard. During the evening there was some very fine singing by quartette clubs in some of the companies, that of the Chelsea Veterans, Co. H, being quite noticeable. The number of officers and men in the aggregate was 455. The regiment was inspected by both Major Jones and Major Bolster, division and brigade inspector, who found the uniforms and equipments in good condition, but some of the guns were not as clean as they should have been. The inspection concluded, the regiment went through a dress parade a little earlier than designated in General Orders, to give the visitors an opportunity of seeing it. It is rarely that a regiment is found which excels the First in this, and an officer of the Army who was present said he had seen the Seventh New York regiment recently at Saratoga, and their dress parades would not compare with the one last evening.

It would be difficult to select five consecutive days of finer weather for camp life than those during which the First regiment was encamped on the beach, near the brow of Strawberry Hill, and it is to the excellent weather, no doubt, that much of the pleasure and satisfaction expressed by the soldiers is due. The morning report, July 10, showed that there were 34 commissioned officers present, and 473 privates and non-commissioned officers. That time-honored custom, the mock dress parade, was celebrated at 9:30 A. M., with all its ludicrous effects. The music was furnished by Gilmore's band, as the regimental band, and for purity of tone and general harmony their productions were never equalled save by the peals of the great Coliseum organ. This feature of the programme was universally enjoyed. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied in packing and in making preparations to strike tents, which was commenced at half-past one. One hour and a half later the line of march was formed under command of Colonel Johnston, and the regiment proceeded to Litchfield's landing, where all were soon embarked on the steamer *Emeline*, bound for home.

As a whole the encampment is considered the best and most satisfactory the regiment ever entered upon. The health of the regiment was never better on any similar occasion, owing, as the surgeon considers, to the temperate habits of the men, the scrupulous cleanliness observed, the uniformity of the weather, and the dryness of the soil. The surgeon further says that there has not been a single instance of remissness in duty on account of drinking. The town's people, who were at first opposed to the encampment, were considerably disappointed at the good behavior of the militia, and even expressed a desire that they would remain longer among them.

The First battalion of Infantry, Major Douglas Frarar commanding, went into camp at Atlantic, near Quincy, August 13. The First battalion of Artillery was incamp on the same day at Weymouth; and the Salem Cadets at Ipswich. This company have named their tented field Camp Foster, in respect to the late Samuel B. Foster, a former commander of the corps.

WINGATE'S MANUAL FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.—We are glad to announce that the last pages of this work have been this week received from the stereotyper's, and the volume will be

printed, bound, and ready for distribution in another week or ten days.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—The militia reserve of England now numbers 29,836 men, or only 164 below its full complement, which is 30,000.....The winner of the Queen's prize this year at Wimbledon—a gold medal and £250 stg.—is Color-Sergeant Michi, of the London Scottish Rifles, a clerk in a city mercantile house. The Winchester team won the Public Schools Challenge Shield; a Cheltenham boy, however, made the highest individual score, thus procuring the Spencer cup.....The contest between the Keystone Battery of Philadelphia and Battery B of Camden, N. J., at Cape May, N. J., on Monday next, is attracting considerable attention in the artillery service of the National Guard. The distance of the target, it has been agreed, shall not be less than one mile, and the size of the target about twenty feet square, each battery to fire twelve shots, the firing to be done only by men who were on the rolls at the last official inspection. Each battery selects two judges, and the four judges select the referee. On the part of the Keystone Battery, General J. P. Bankson, commanding First brigade Pennsylvania N. G., and Major B. W. Harper, inspector First brigade, have consented to serve, and they will be accompanied by Dr. Hoffman, brigade surgeon. On the part of Battery B the judges are Major-General W. J. Sewell, of Governor Parker's personal staff, and Brigadier-General Uriah De Hart, commanding the Second brigade New Jersey. The business of the day (the firing) will be done immediately upon the arrival of the excursion train, as a committee will go down on Saturday previous and have everything ready by that time.

.....Battery B, Second division, don't want to be out of fashion. They have adopted a full-dress uniform, including the Teutonic head covering.....It is said that one of our criminal lawyers declined to accept the colonelcy of a First division organization because he didn't know *Howe* to find time, etc.....Captain M. J. Petry, of the Thirty-second, declined to accept the office of major—to which he was recently elected—preferring to remain senior company officer, thereby leaving his company (D) in the undisturbed possession of the right. The company voted him "thanks." The regiment will probably elect an officer of the Forty-seventh as its major.....The Board of Officers of the Twenty-eighth regiment attended in 'citizens' dress the funeral of the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Obernier on Tuesday.....Captain Heathcote, of the Eighth, tendered his resignation two months ago, which, we learn, has not been accepted yet. Captain H. is too good an officer to lose.....The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., propose making an excursion to Portland, Me., in September, leaving on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and returning on the Saturday following. The City Guard, the crack military organization of Portland, has tendered an escort, and the visitors will receive a cordial reception. The Amoskeag Veterans are also very anxious that the Phalanx should visit that city. Consequently Manchester will be "taken in," but whether on the journey to or from Portland has not yet been decided. In consequence of the arrangements for this trip, an invitation from the Veteran Association of the First Light Infantry of Providence to visit them on the 23d of August and enjoy a "Rhode Island clam-bake" has been declined.....Colonel Rockefeller's resignation has gone forward.....First Lieutenant J. H. Lutjen, First Cavalry, has resigned on account of sickness and expiration of term.....The annual target excursion and summer night's festival of Company F, Fifth Infantry, Captain Henry Gimpel, occurred [at Hamilton Park on Wednesday. This parade was one of the most successful the company ever made. The practice was exceedingly fair, the company jolly, and the camp illuminations resplendent. Drum-Major Buchet gallantly led on his field music to the dance or beer, and every one was so happy and so "full of pleasure" that even mercury was forgotten for the time being.....Our Boston exchanges give glowing reports of the encampments of the Massachusetts militia. In fact, each year these encampments become more successful and the men more conversant with the duties of soldiers. The discipline of the men this year every account shows to be an improvement over former efforts; and the Governor and State seem pleased with the introduction of these annual five-day encampments among the militia of the State. New York troops can go and do likewise, if they purchase their own equipments and pay their own expenses.....In securing \$300,000 for armory purposes on the part of the New York Board of Supervisors it is proposed to construct suitable buildings in different parts of the city for the accommodation of the several regiments. The building proposed on the leased ground on Second avenue will probably be occupied by the Fifth and Sixth regiments of Infantry and the basement by the First Cavalry. The ground or first floor will be used as the main drill-room, and will be of ample size for battalion movements. The second floor will also be used as a drill room when the two regiments meet at the same time. The third floor will be set apart exclusively for headquarters and company meeting-rooms. This is merely a rough outline of the way such appropriations are to be used; or, in other words, the establishment of brigade armories or specific rendezvous on every side of the city for the troops in case of a real emergency. We have always advocated this plan, and we trust this is one of the first steps in that direction.....We trust the rumored resignation of many of the best company officers of the Ninth is unfounded. The Ninth deserves success, and Colonel Braine, we opine, is able to lead it to victory again.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE French Assembly Committee on Fortifications has agreed to strengthen the fortifications at Gravelines, Dunkirk, Lille, and Calais.

THE Prussians are going to hold autumn manoeuvres in the occupied provinces in France. The people have been informed that they will be indemnified.

ONE of the most frequently reiterated assertions of those who denied the truth of the statements concerning the misbehavior of the studded shot, namely, that the fault was in the fuses, is now definitively answered by the fact that studded shells without fuses have come to grief in the firing from the 16-pounder at Shoeburyness.

THE British are about to build a larger iron-clad than has yet been constructed, viz., the *Superb*, one of four new vessels to be built at Chatham Dockyard. The new ship is ordered to be commenced on one of the large building slips at the Chatham establishment, and to be pushed forward in her construction, so that she may be ready for launching during the ensuing year.

OF the five thousand French guns taken in the war, twenty-two huge specimens have been set apart for a monster bell to be cast for the cathedral at Cologne. The bell is to weigh five hundred tons, and will be seventy feet high, with a diameter of thirteen feet at its base. With the exception of the Ivan Veliki, at Moscow, which is a gong rather than a bell, it will be the largest on the continent.

SINCE February last 400,000 rifles of the Werndl pattern have been issued to the Austrian troops. The armament is now complete. The infantry, the rifle corps, the cavalry, and the Austrian and Hungarian Landwehr, are all furnished with the same arm. The 600,000 rifles of the Werndl pattern, temporarily issued, have been returned to store, and will be given out to the Landsturm should it ever have to be raised.

A SHORT time ago Prince de Bauffremont, who commands a French cavalry regiment, got into conjugal hot water, and called out a brother officer and prince who took his wife's part. Prince de Bauffremont, who was slightly wounded by Prince Bibesco, then wished to fight that officer's seconds—General Douay and General Valazé—both of whom, for various reasons, declined to accept the challenge. Prince de Bauffremont has now written to the papers, speaking most disrespectfully of the generals.

IN the history of the campaign of 1870-71, which is about to be published under the direction and on the authority of Count von Moltke, the responsibility for the origin of the war is attributed less to the Emperor Napoleon than to the French nation. "In the whole affair," it says, "the Emperor seems to have played a passive and involuntary part." In regard to the French army, the German historian says it entered upon the campaign without having been placed on a war footing, and all the preparations had been made with the most inconceivable negligence. Of this several examples are given. The fortifications and strong places of France generally were specially unprepared.

AT his recent inspection of the Cossacks, quartered at Krasnoé Sélo, the Grand Duke Nicholas formed them into square, and addressed them on their future functions. His Imperial Highness said that the era of the lance and the sword was past, and that although they would still retain these weapons, new rifles of the best description would be issued to them. These, guided by their officers, they must learn to handle with the utmost skill, and being accomplished horsemen, greater attention would in future be paid to their foot than to their mounted drill. Although in war they would as formerly have to harass and annoy the enemy to the utmost extent by hovering on his flanks, their future role must be that of dragoons, i.e., mounted infantry, in a great measure.

MUCH interest, says *Broad Arrow*, appears to attach to the proposed new 35-ton gun for land defences, the question in the minds of some being whether its weight is to be increased, or whether it is to be attenuated with a view to giving it two or three feet greater length without increasing its weight. It is likewise, we understand, under consideration, to increase the size of the powder chamber one inch, from which we infer the disbelief of the authorities in the statement that the gun is damaged by the powder rather than by the studded projectiles. Instead of spending time in the consideration of remedial measures, when two of our 35-ton guns are *hors de combat*, an *inquest* on their remains would be more to the purpose. There would then be some hope of bringing the guilt of these acts of infanticide home to the right quarter.

IN its account of the *Glutton* trial *Broad Arrow*, describing the effect of the first hit, says: "A 600 lb. shot was fairly lodged in the turret, but a couple of feet below the point aimed at. The shot hit fairly in a weak spot, on the side of an armor bolt, and touching the lower edge of the upper plate, along the middle horizontal line. The plate was lifted a few inches, but the point did not get through the backing, a fact which we shall presently be able to account for, in strict accordance with all we have asserted as to the disadvantages of the studded projectiles. The inner skin was bulged in and broken away, flinging about in all directions the heads of small screw-bolts, and the nut-and-screw end of a great armor bolt, which might together have rendered the five men, who would have been stationed to the right of the right gun, *hors de combat*. But the structure was otherwise sound, the guns and Scott's carriages quite unharmed. The base of the projectile was broken up, and it was said that it flew backwards hundreds of yards, passing the *Hotspur*, into the sea beyond.

IT is said, reports the *Military and Naval Gazette*, that the *Glutton* will forthwith be taken in hand to have the injuries caused to her turret by the *Hotspur*'s shot made good. It is, of course, quite necessary that the backing should be repaired; but to remove the damaged plates and put on new ones is a totally unnecessary expense, or although the turret may not be quite as seemly or

perfect as it was before the experiment, the fact of two shots having struck it cannot be sufficient to render the vessel unfit for service should she be ever called upon. If so, how could she be expected to stand an engagement? In the opinion of a great number the "floating haystack" is not worth so expensive a repair, for she is not actually disabled, and it is hoped that when the time arrives for the country to stand in need of her Channel defences, we may possess a class of vessels equally invulnerable and having a greater coal-carrying capacity than any of our present coasting turret-ships. In fact, some sanguine individuals anticipate that we may yet see in our fleet some of these huge vessels capable of performing lengthened cruises without being convoyed.

A TERRIBLE suicide took place on board the British screw corvette *Scout*, June 14, perpetrated by a young midshipman named Sill, aged 18. "A little after midnight I heard a report, or was rather roused, with others, by the report of a rifle," writes a correspondent of the *Broad Arrow*. "We instantly turned out, and rushed to a cabin from which smoke was issuing, and there discovered this unfortunate boy lying weltering in blood, brains, and fragments of skull. Such a sight it has never before been my lot to witness, and may it never be so again. The roof of his head was entirely blown off. He had taken a loaded Snider rifle with intent to shoot the first lieutenant, and then himself, but thought better of the former resolution. This all appeared in writing on the back of a photograph, addressed to his sister, and on which he added that the first lieutenant had bullied him until he did not know what he was doing; a prayer was added to his parents and relations to forgive him. On another photograph, bidding me good-by, he added a request, asking me to forward these documents home. The photos were at once handed to Captain Cator." It appears that an investigation followed, but the result is not communicated. The extract concludes: "It is horrible to think of. All on board are sad and depressed."

THE *Magdeburg Gazette* says that the object of the experiments which are now being made near Berlin with the 28-centimetre Krupp gun is only to ascertain its power of penetration, the great superiority of the gun having been so clearly shown by the recent trials made with it in Russia, that its adoption by the Prussian Government may be regarded as certain. The iron target used at the Russian trials was only nine inches thick, and it is hoped that the gun will be able to penetrate a plate of at least ten inches; the experiments near Berlin are being made with plates of various thickness up to a maximum of twelve inches. The weight of the barrel of the gun is 27,500 kilogrammes, and of the entire gun 44,250 kilogrammes. The barrel, which is rifled with thirty-six grooves, is 240 inches long. The gun is loaded with a charge of 88 pounds of powder, its initial velocity is 1,394 feet, and its cost is stated by the German Admiralty to be 56,000 thalers. It is at first only to be used for the protection of coasts and harbors. Krupp has also, adds the *Gazette*, constructed a new self-acting gun-carriage, which will greatly facilitate the working of the above and other heavy guns, and a similar carriage is being made to enable the new gun to be used on board ship. Finally, a still heavier gun is in course of construction, weighing 58,000 kilogrammes, and firing a shell of 644 pounds with a charge of 114 pounds of powder.

THE *Invalide Russe* gives an account of a review of the Baltic Fleet on the 15th inst., by the Emperor of Russia at Cronstadt, with whom was the Archduke William of Austria. Several distinguished Austrian and Prussian officers were also present. The number of ships which were passed in review was thirty-three. They were formed into three lines, a fourth line consisting of the imperial steam and sailing yachts. Among the number were four ironclads—namely, the frigates *Petropavlovsk*, *Sevastopol*, and *Prince Projarsky*, with the armor-plated battery *Perenetz*; four turret frigates—namely, the *Admiral Greigh*, the *Admiral Spiridof*, the *Admiral Lazaref*, and the *Admiral Tchitchagoff*; the double-turret gunboat *Tcherodetka*; and four monitors, the *Broné nossets*, *Ladnik*, *Edinorog*, and *Strelitsa*. At one P. M. the Emperor arrived in his yacht *Alexandra*, and, after having passed along the four lines of ships, greeted by enthusiastic hurrahs from their crews, the yacht hoisted the imperial standard, which was saluted by the artillery of the fleet. His Imperial Majesty then went on board the vice-admiral's frigate *Petropavlovsk*, and witnessed the artillery exercise. After the review, orders were given to send on shore the men who form the *corps de débarquement*. About forty cutters were promptly got out with this force. They were taken in tow by the monitors, which filed out eastward, and having passed Cronstadt, rapidly drew them towards the shore near Oranienbaum. The pretended attack was protected by the fire of the powerful artillery of the ironclads, while the monitors and the cutters also advanced with continued firing. The weather was fine and hot, the sea being as smooth as glass, and the review terminated at about six P. M.

DISCUSSING the morality of the British army, the *Naval and Military Gazette* says: Mr. Richards, M. P., and Secretary of the Peace Association, pretty plainly intimates his opinion that the term "a brutal and licentious soldiery" is applicable to the British army. A certain Church of England clergyman, whose name we forget, has publicly declared that soldiers are a peculiarly immoral race of men. A querulous Lilliputian contemporary backs up these charitable-minded individuals. On the other hand the Colonel of a cavalry regiment, General Lord Rokeby, and an ex-army chaplain, maintain that the accusation so freely and gratuitously made against those who preserve the independence of our country are libels. The fact is, the soldier is conspicuous, not only from his dress, but also from his bearing. In some places also, as at Aldershot and the Curragh, a large number of soldiers are assembled in a comparatively small area. Hence arise the evil impressions abroad with regard to his conduct. He is noticed if drunk, while a laborer in a similar state passes without remark. If a soldier courts and seduces a girl,

his visits, owing to his dress, attract attention, whereas a mechanic may almost live with her without causing much gossip; but if a soldier is seen even walking with a young woman he and she are at once set down as utterly profligate. We may seek to disguise the fact as we will, but there is no doubt that the army, save among the upper class, is, and always has been an object of mingled dislike and pretended contempt. A laborer whose son enlists, speaks of him as if he had been sentenced to penal servitude, while the servant-maid who "keeps company with a soldier" is considered utterly abandoned. When the country is in danger, or any commercial interests are to be promoted by fighting, then a great affection of respect and regard for the army is the fashion. As soon, however, as our soldiers have enriched their countrymen, or averted a danger at the cost of death and wounds, the old base ingratitude returns.

BRITISH flagships, the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks, have lately shown a wonderful aptitude for getting into difficulties. The *Clio*, senior officer's ship on the Australian station, ran on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom. The *Ocean*, flagship on the China station, ran into and over a junk. The Chinese captain being drowned, he did not call for an explanation. The *Lord Warden*, flagship in the Mediterranean, touched the ground, of course. What ship in the Mediterranean squadron did not do so? *Caledonia*, *Defence*, *Lord Clyde*, etc. The *Agincourt*, flagship in the Channel squadron, performed a graceful pirouette on the Pearl Rock. The *Royal Alfred*, flagship in the West Indies, indulged in too intimate an acquaintance with the Little Bahamas. And now, the *Minotaur*, the flagship of the new Admiral of the Channel squadron, fouls, and seriously damages one of the ships sailing in company. That all these unfortunate occurrences at home and abroad are to be laid to the account of any neglect or unskillfulness we do not for a moment maintain, but merely recount them here as strange facts, tending to show that, having a senior officer and selected staff of officers on board does not keep a ship "clear of shoals," but, oddly enough, seems to have just a contrary effect.

IN the British Parliament, Captain Beaumont asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would continue the experiment further to test the turret of the *Glutton*, as the shots fired were exactly in a line with the axis of the turret, and, consequently, could not throw any strain on the revolving gear, and no shot was fired at the glacis. Mr. Goschen, in reply, said: "The honorable and gallant officer is mistaken in saying that, because the shots were fired, roughly speaking, in a line with the axis of the turret, they could not throw any strain on the revolving gear. It had been distinctly held by many persons whose opinions were entitled to weight that a very heavy blow delivered at a short range on the upper part of the turret might strain the machinery by which the turret revolves. A shot was fired to test this particular danger. The turret gear successfully resisted the blow. It is not proposed to continue these experiments. As regards the glacis plate, though the honorable and gallant member states that no shot was fired at it, as a matter of fact, the glacis plate was actually struck and cracked, and the projectile driven into the lowest plate of the turret to a depth of 13 1/2 inches at the precise spot where danger was most apprehended—namely, on its abutment with the glacis plate. The appearance of the shot driven in at that point gave the exact impression of a bolt purposely driven in to prevent the turret revolving. I am informed that, if 500 shots were fired, it would be difficult to hit a more critical spot or to secure a more crucial test. Under these circumstances it was not considered necessary to fire a third shot." Lord Elcho, speaking on a subsequent note, submitted that it was evident the gun of the future would be heavier than the 25-ton gun tried against the *Glutton*, and asked a series of questions with reference to the 35-ton Woolwich Infant. In the first place he wished to know how many such guns had been made, how many had stood the trial, with what charge the trials were made, and the number of rounds fired at the trials as compared with trials of 35-ton guns previously; whether the system of rifling was approved; and, lastly, the cost of a 35-ton gun. Sir H. Storks said he was unable to answer all these questions off-hand, but would do his best. The only 35-ton gun yet completed was the Woolwich Infant, which was designed for the naval service. It had fired in all 73 rounds, with charges varying from 75 pounds to 130 pounds. After the 68th round, a slight crack was found in one of the grooves. Five more rounds, however, were fired, and the result was satisfactory, for it was found that the crack did not extend. The result was a conclusive proof of the great strength of the system of construction. Some changes might be made in that system with a view to obtain further development of power, but enough had been done to show that this 35-ton naval gun was the most powerful in the world. The system of rifling adopted was what was called the Woolwich system. He had received no report with respect to injuries done to the rifling. The cost of the gun was—for wrought-iron, £2,200; carriage, £220; platform, without gear, £318; 100 rounds of ammunition, £700; miscellaneous, £150; so that the cost of the gun complete was £3,590.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. E. K. Barmatyn, La Sueur, Minn., has tried many machines and found none to compare with her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch, which she has used seven years without repairs, earning about \$20 a week, and enjoys perfect health. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

DIED.

COMSTOCK.—In the city of Detroit, on the afternoon of August 6, ELIZABETH BLAIR COMSTOCK, wife of General C. B. Comstock, U. S. Army.

BROATCH.—At Canton, O., August 1, FRANK E. BROATCH, youngest son of Julia S. and Captain W. J. Broatch, late U. S. Army, aged 7 months and 1 day.

CRAM.—At Ponca Agency, Dakota, at 7 o'clock, P. M., August 5, 1872, from an attack of dysentery, Captain GEORGE H. CRAM, Company K, Twenty-second Infantry. Pennsylvania and Colorado papers are requested to copy this notice.